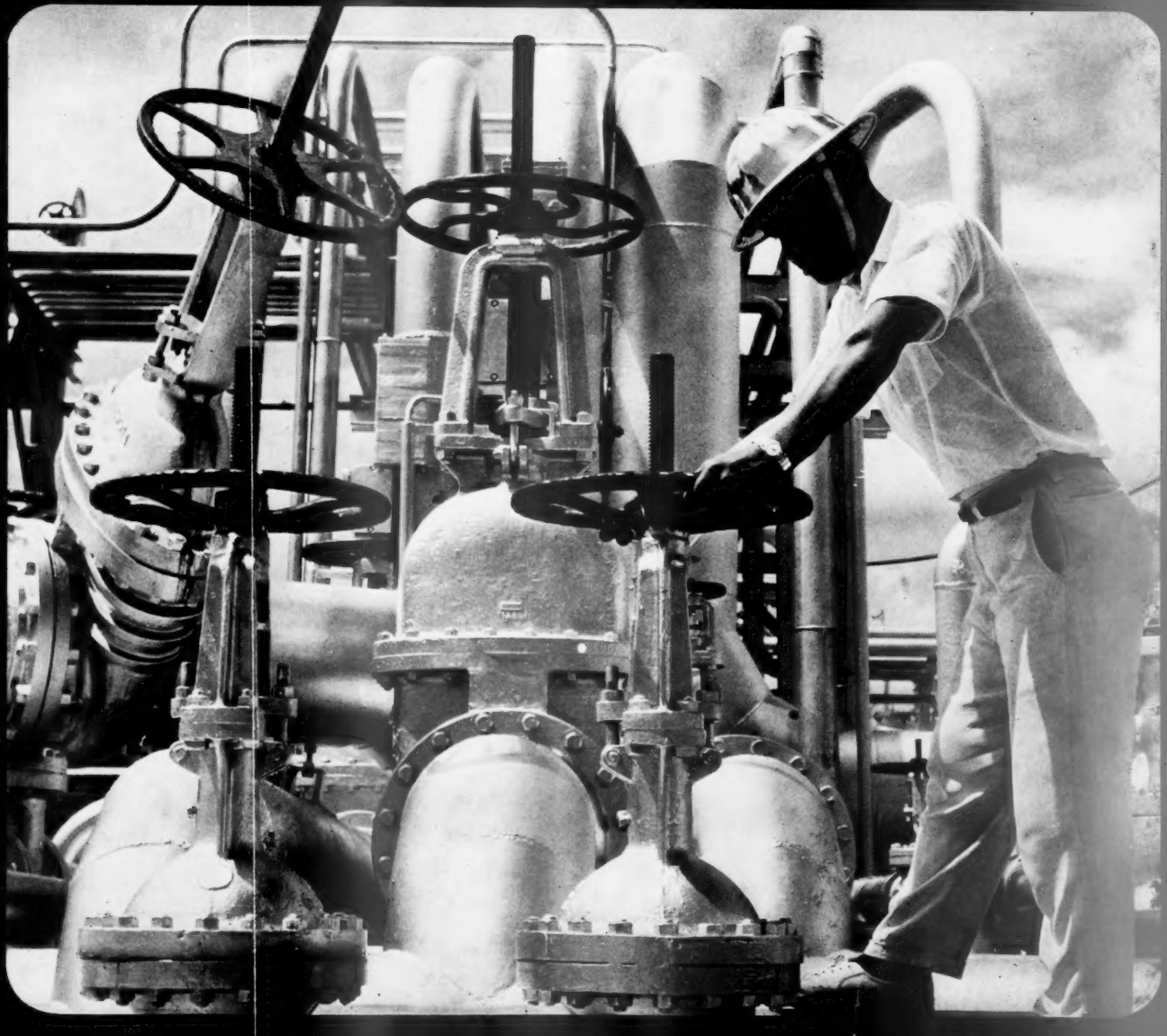
Trade and Industry

5 December

Brunei as an oil state



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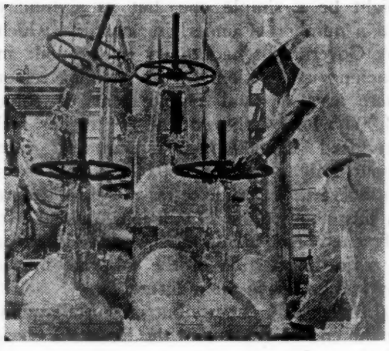
Trade and Industry

5 December 1974

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



Brunei as an oil state . . . As a result of the world boom in oil prices, Brunei Government income is expected to rise from £43 million in 1973 to about £160 million this year. The increased revenue has come at a time when the Government plans to diversify the economy, which will mean new opportunities for British exporters. The oil industry is producing 250,000 barrels a day, and last year saw the first shipment of liquefied natural gas. The liquefaction plant at Lumut is said to be the largest and most successful in the world. An article by the British Commercial Officer in Brunei begins on page 516.

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Home News

The Lancashire textile industry

On 27 November, Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, replying in the House of Commons on behalf of the Government to an adjournment debate on the Lancashire textile industry initiated by Cyril Smith, Member for Rochdale, outlined Government assistance that has been given in recent years to the industry.

During the course of his speech Mr. Meacher said that the objective of the present Government's textile policy continues to be a prosperous, internationally competitive textile industry.

The Textile Council's productivity and efficiency study on the Lancashire spinning and weaving industry in 1969 recommended that a tariff be imposed on cotton yarn, cotton cloth and made-ups from the Commonwealth. 'The study foresaw that after a transitional period the quotas which had been in operation for many years could be abandoned and reliance on tariffs alone accepted. But in the light of changed circumstances, in particular our imminent accession to the EEC, it was decided in 1971 to retain the previous quota system as well. Thus on 1 January 1972 the Lancashire industry had protection against all lower-price cotton textiles by a tariff and against their unlimited access to our market by continuing quantitative restrictions.'

In autumn 1972, on accepting the industry's case for protection on woven polyester/cotton fabric and made-ups, the Government introduced quantitative restrictions on these textiles. Mr. Meacher commented: 'This introduced for the first time the principle that in certain circumstances quota protection might be given to non-cotton as well as cotton textiles, and this principle was last year embodied in the so-called Multi-Fibre Arrangement on International Trade in textiles in the GATT under which safeguards can be introduced against disruptive imports of any textiles.'

The Minister continued: 'As soon as we took up the reins of government again last February, we looked at what our textile policy should be. We wished to see the British textile industry able to compete on equal terms with its European competitors and secondly to see developing countries being given greater access to the Community market for their textile exports. We therefore pursued with vigour a Community textile policy which would equalise the incidence of textile imports into each member country from the developing countries and at the same time give those developing countries greater overall access to the Community market.

'I am very pleased to say that the Council of Ministers approved on 15 October this Community textile policy of burden-sharing. We are now on the road where over the years ahead we can expect the other Community member countries to catch up with us in the access we have given to the developing countries and equally important where the developing countries now have a greater total market to go for than the UK market alone.'

Mr. Meacher then reminded the House that the Government was committed to seeking a further derogation from the EEC's Common Liberalisation List allowing it to maintain quantitative restrictions on imports of cotton yarn throughout 1975 and 1976, though it was liberalised by all the original members of the Community.

On the immediate problem facing the industry – imports of cotton yarn and in particular the significant rise in imports of cotton yarn from Greece and Turkey – Mr. Meacher said the Government was considering urgently the case put by the British Textile Confederation proposing specific action on imports of cotton yarn. In reaching its decision the Government had a number of courses of action open to it. In relation to the possibility of imposing anti-dumping action, UK legislation, which was based on the principles of the GATT, required us to go into detail in order to establish fair market prices in Turkey and Greece and to satisfy ourselves that the dumping is causing or threatening material injury to the United Kingdom industry.

'It is not easy to establish a case for anti-dumping action, but the issue is being pursued with vigour and I know that we shall receive as much information as is available. Once we have this information we shall decide whether it is sufficient to warrant immediate anti-dumping action.'

An alternative was the imposition of quotas on imports of Greek and Turkish yarn. This alternative had to be considered against the background of the Mediterranean Associate Agreements, to which we were a party through our membership of the EEC. The fact that safeguard clauses under these Agreements had not been used before created its own problems. Nevertheless, the imposition of quotas on imports of Greek and Turkish yarn remained a valid alternative course of action open to the Government.

Britain was committed to seeking a derogation from the Common Liberalisation List for imports of cotton yarn from presently controlled sources for 1975. The original intention was to set quota levels for 1975 at 150 per cent of the 1973 (*not* 1974) levels. Consideration would be given to the possibilities of growth rate lower than 150 per cent but the GATT multi-fibre arrangement, which governed international trade in textiles, required some measure of growth.

The Government was urgently reviewing the available courses of action. The question whether or not we restricted imports might be a simple one, but its simplicity hid a number of underlying conflicts which the Government had to try to reconcile in reaching its decision. In the spinning sector there was a total employment of some 34,000 who by the end of September had produced 124,000 metric tonnes of yarn about half of which – 60,000 tonnes – was cotton yarn. 'In crude terms therefore we are talking about some 17,000 jobs,' added Mr. Meacher. 'Not all of these are at risk since a major proportion of the jobs are in the vertical groups in the industry.'

Leaving UK exports out of consideration, at the end of September the industry's share of domestic consumption was 70 per cent. Imports from Greece and Turkey, at about 4,700 tonnes, amounted to only 6 per cent of domestic consumption. But of the numbers employed, about 2,500 were taking a significant cut in their wages through short-time working and lost overtime. There was also concern that short-time working would lead to further mill closures.

In assessing the role of imports, it was difficult for the Government to isolate it from other factors affecting production, namely the down-turn in the textile cycle in the UK and in Europe, lost export markets, and the specific difficulties of the UK economic position. Firms could not now afford to produce for stock on the levels they had done during past down-turns of the textile cycle. In addition, other production methods and the continuing impact of synthetic and artificial fibres had all reduced the total market for cotton yarn. This competition between fibres and between methods of production was a vital stimulus to the creation of a prosperous, internationally-competitive textile industry.

The Government also had to take account of the interests of consumers, particularly at a time of high inflation. Consumers wished to buy good quality textiles as cheaply as possible, which meant allowing the world's textile manufacturers access to our market. It was also a fact of life that developing countries would continue to turn as the first step in their industrialisation programme to the production of textiles and as the first stage in textiles to the spinning of cotton yarn.

In Lancashire today there was healthy competition between the textile industry and other industries for the skills of the working man and woman – the unemployment rate in the Lancashire textile belt at 2.2 per cent was below the national average of 2.7 per cent.

In the longer term, the industry's route to success must be through investment – high investment, high productivity and high real wages. It was here that the Government was entitled to ask the industry what had been done with the past years of protection.

He was impressed by the role of the textile trades unions. The Lancashire industry had a record of labour relations which was excellent.

There were many mills, both in the big groups and among the independents, which had followed a policy of high investment. But at the same time there seemed to be too many spindles – more than half-a-million out of a total of 2½ million – working on a single shift.

Competition within the UK market had resulted in a slimmer, more modern, more competitive industry and imports had played a major role in driving out the inefficient firms, the weak sellers. Imports had proved a constant spur to the search for efficiency.

The Government wanted to see a prosperous, internationally-competitive textile industry. It did not see permanent quota protection as the way of achieving this objective. The industry should see protection as a means of present security to enable necessary investment to be made. In his Department's constant and continuing discussions with the industry consideration would be given to ensuring that sufficient investment was made. If these discussions identified inadequacies in present Government policies, then he would consider what further policies might be needed.

In concluding, Mr. Meacher said that he intended to continue the liberalisation programme for woven-cotton fabric set out in the Mediterranean Associate Agreements with the EEC. There was no threat of disruption on these products on the horizon. In the period January to September 1974, we imported 223 tonnes from all the Mediterranean Associates. This was considerably below the quota provision made for them and compared with total imports of 58,235 tonnes in the same period. He gave the House his assurance that, if this situation changed and became one where there was disruption or a threat of disruption, the necessary safeguard action would be taken.

The Minister added that he could not anticipate the Government's decision. He hoped, however, that anybody who might be importing yarn in excessive quantities at very low prices would recognise that there was no assurance that the present terms of entry to this market would continue.

Ten years of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

It is now ten years since the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, covering the safety and health of 8 million people at work, came into operation.

The annual report on the working of the Act, published last month (Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 – Report by the Secretary of State for Employment for the year ended 31 December 1973. HMSO, price 51p), deviates from the normal practice of simply reviewing the past year, and contains a review of some of the significant problems and improvements during the decade that the legislation has been in force.

It pays particular attention to environmental factors and concludes that the introduction of the Act in 1963 can be regarded as 'significant development' in the control of the working environment.

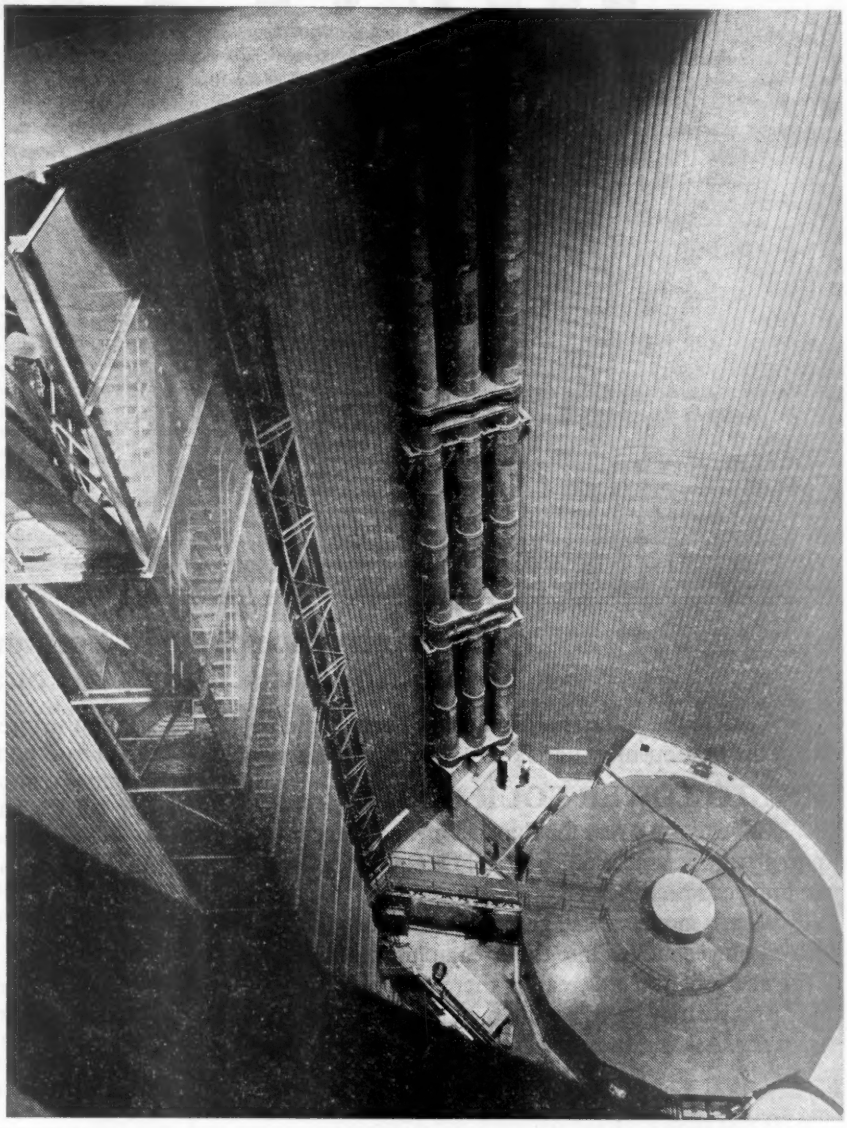
The most marked improvements have been achieved in relation to old-fashioned or unsuitably converted premises by requiring the installation of a good standard of heating, lighting and ventilation and the provision of amenities such as proper washing facilities.

Positive improvements have been achieved particularly in the provision of office accommodation on construction sites, mine and quarry premises and railway premises. The standards required by the Act have encouraged contractors to erect semi-permanent accommodation on site during long-term building projects. On short-term contracts many firms are now using purpose-built transportable units to provide satisfactory office and welfare accommodation.

Formal investigation into stranding of mfv 'Dalewood'

The Department of Trade has ordered a Formal Investigation to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the stranding of the mfv *Dalewood* under Dunnet Head, Caithness, on 3 March 1974.

The date and place of the opening of the inquiry will be announced later.



One of the two 165-ft. deep shafts of 62.5 ft. internal diameter, housing 150 MW sets at the new Foyers power station on the shore of Loch Ness in Scotland, which will be fully operational by the end of this year. The Foyers scheme, a 300 MW combined conventional hydro-electric and pumped-storage project, redevelops the catchment of Scotland's first sizeable hydro-electric undertaking on the south-east side of Loch Ness, built during the last century. Water flows from Loch Mhor through 2 miles of tunnels and shafts to the power station, which discharges into Loch Ness north-east of Foyers village. A feature of the Foyers installation is the use of thyristors – silicon controlled rectifiers – to provide a variable frequency controlled supply to start the machines as pumps. This is the first time this technique has been applied to pumped-storage, where the starting of large sets poses special problems.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR OFFICES AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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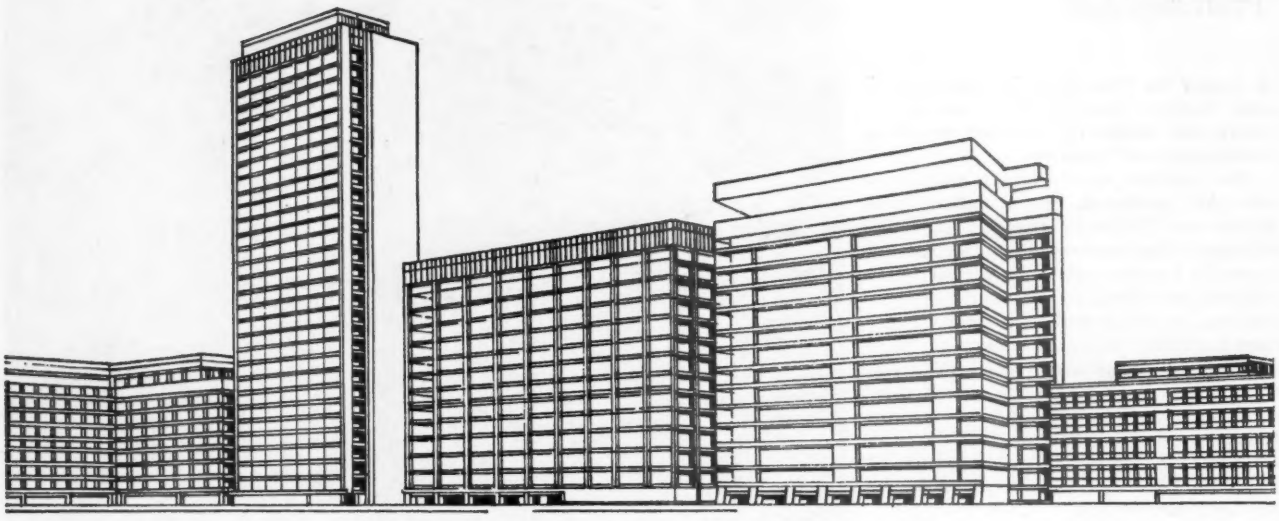

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ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

First Government factory for Bridlington

Work will start soon on the construction of a 10,000 sq. ft. advance factory on the Carnaby Industrial Estate, Bridlington, Humberside.

A contract for building the factory, which has been designed by staff of the English Industrial Estates Corporation, has been awarded to Quibell and Sons Ltd., of Hull; architects for the project are Parker and Rosner of Hull and the quantity surveyors are Turner and Townsend of Leeds.

Work is expected to start early in December and the premises should be ready for occupation by the summer of 1975.

This is the first Government factory to be built at Bridlington but the third within the new county of Humberside. A unit of 20,000 sq. ft. has been completed and let to Dale Electric of Great Britain Ltd., on the Sutton Fields Industrial Estate, Hull and a 15,000 sq. ft. advance factory is nearing completion on the same estate.

Inquiries regarding this factory should be addressed to: Mr. J. Derbyshire, Estates Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, 12 South Parade, Doncaster. Tel. Doncaster 61560.

Work starts on £1 million Japanese factory at Cardiff

Mr. T. Nagayama, managing director of Matsushita Electric (UK) Ltd. the Japanese electronics manufacturing company, officially opened a £1 million factory on a 10 acre site at Pentwyn Industrial Estate, Cardiff on 22 November.

Architects Alexander Gordon and Partners of Cardiff announced that Tarmac Construction Ltd. of Gwent, one of nine companies who tendered, has been awarded the contract to build the factory. A 60,000 sq. ft. unit, the first of a three phase development programme, is scheduled for completion by the end of August 1975.

Initial production of some 5,000 colour television sets monthly is scheduled to start early in 1976 and sales will be made through Matsushita's existing distributor National Panasonic (UK) Limited to both UK and European markets.

Two hundred and fifty people, more than half of them women, will initially be employed at the factory and of these four or five will be key Japanese personnel.

Tyneside as European base for American company

Elmwood Sensors Ltd. are taking over the first advance factory on the English Industrial Estates Corporation's new 36 acres Tynemouth site.

After painstaking investigations throughout Europe Elmwood's Ernest Nathan, founder and chairman of the parent company, Elmwood Sensors Incorporated of Cranston, Rhode Island, U.S.A., decided that his European operations should be located on Tyneside where it will ultimately provide about 100 jobs. At the company's USA plant over 500 people are employed in the manufacture of sophisticated thermostats and instrumentation for computers, office machinery such as duplicators and other technology applications requiring a high degree of operational accuracy.

The Tynemouth operation will be headed by managing director, Bent Henriksen, a Dane, who with his wife and family have moved from Elmwood's previous European Sales Headquarters in Paris to Forest Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Two more Government factories for the north east

Work is about to start on two advance factories in the north east; one at Ashington and the other at Tynemouth.

A contract has been awarded to Kendall Cross Ltd. of Ponteland to build a 25,000 sq. ft. unit on the new Tynemouth Estate. This is the second factory on the new site, and is about to be occupied by the American firm of Elmwood Sensors Ltd. (*see above*). On the North Seaton Estate, Ashington, another 25,000 sq. ft. factory is to be built by Ralph Bowey and Son Ltd. of Gosforth. Richard Turley Associates of Newcastle are the architects for both projects and the quantity surveyors are Davis Belfield and Everest of Gateshead.

Work is expected to start immediately on both factories and they should be completed by the summer of 1975.

Any inquiries regarding these factories should be addressed to: Mr. R. Wilson, Regional Commercial Manager, Northumberland and Tyneside Region, English Industrial Estate, Corporation, Team Valley Estate, Gateshead. Tel: Low Fell 876071.

New jobs for the Rhondda

The Department of Industry's Rhondda No. 5 advance factory at Treherbert has been allocated to Home Insulation Ltd. of Cheshunt, Herts.

Home Insulation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pillar Aluminium Ltd., one of the RTZ Group of companies, and has other factories in London and Doncaster. The Treherbert unit will supply customers in South Wales and South West England with double-glazed units sold under the trade-name of Everest Double Glazing.

Jobs for about 20 men will be available initially, rising to about 80 after three years. Occupation of the factory has recently taken place.

Light engineering factory for mid-Glamorgan

A new purpose built factory is being built for Delanair Ltd. at Penallta, Mid-Glamorgan, says the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation.

Delanair Ltd. is a well known light engineering firm closely connected with the motor industry and already they are well established in the West Wales area. In this new factory the company expects to employ about 330 people eventually.

Work starts on Government factories at Knowsley

Work has started on the construction of three advance factories, each of 10,000 sq. ft., on the Knowsley Industrial Estate, Merseyside.

A contract for building these factories, which were designed by English Industrial Estates Corporation staff, has been awarded to F. and F. S. White Ltd. of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire. The project architects are Associates Design Consultants of Liverpool, and the quantity surveyors, Youdan Briggs Partnership, also of Liverpool.

It is anticipated that the factories will be completed by autumn 1975.

The Knowsley Estate was developed by the Corporation in 1967, and currently it contains six firms who occupy over 503,000 sq. ft. of factory space and employ over 1,100 people.

Scottish engineering show reports 'big success'

Scotland's first Engineering and Production Exhibition, which closed on 23 November, reported heavy buying and good orders. The Exhibition, which was organised by the Scottish Industrial and Trade Exhibitions Ltd. of Edinburgh and London, had been opened by Gregor MacKenzie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry.

Scottish engineers were asked by him to grasp the opportunities available now that North Sea oil development was moving into the production phase. Initial development had produced 16,000 new jobs in off-shore oil and gas related activities and more than 400 companies, including many established firms, were now involved.

HALLMARKING ACT 1973

The following are extracts from the above Act.

11. —(1) Any dealer shall keep exhibited at all times, in a conspicuous position in a part of his premises to which those with whom he deals are commonly admitted, a notice in terms approved and in a form supplied by the Council describing such approved hallmarks and including such explanatory matter as the Council think fit; and it shall be an offence for any dealer to fail to exhibit or keep exhibited a notice required to be exhibited under this subsection.

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Fresh food reference – report for January to July

The Price Commission's Report on the Fresh Food Reference – for the period January to July 1974 – was published on 28 November (HC25, HMSO 50p).

In addition to outlining the Commission's work on the Reference, the Report describes fresh food prices and price movements during January-July 1974. The foods covered were bacon and eggs, meat and poultry, fish, and fruit and vegetables.

Price trends

A new index of fresh food prices has been constructed by the Commission. The index shows a 4.7 per cent fall between January and July 1974. This compares with an increase of 5.5 per cent in the Department of Employment Retail Price Index for 'all food' for the same period. As fresh food prices represent 40 per cent of the value of items included in the 'all food' index, it is clear that the fall in fresh food prices played an important part in reducing the rate of food price increases generally.

Since the end of July, however, some fresh food prices have risen significantly. This particularly applies to bacon, eggs and frozen poultry, for which seasonal factors are entirely responsible. The Price Commission will be analysing these price movements in their next progress report.

In cash terms, each household spent on average about £5 a week on fresh food in January. The same quantity bought in July would have fallen to £4.77. By September, however, the cost would have been back to £4.93.

The Report found that changes in retail prices of fresh foods generally kept in line with changes in wholesale prices over the period. Exceptions to this were pork and home killed and imported lamb. Beef prices showed two distinct patterns; wholesale and retail prices for forequarter cuts fell, while those hindquarter cuts generally rose.

The Report indicates that, compared with other shops, prices in supermarkets were often higher for many fresh foods. This particularly applied to beef, pork, and home-killed lamb, and fruit and vegetables, but not to imported lamb and frozen chicken. These higher prices may be the result of both differences in quality and the cost of pre-packing. Pre-packing, although an aid to 'convenience' shopping, can mean the consumer having to pay more. Sometimes the increase is small, but in other cases it may range up to 25 per cent.

A survey carried out in July showed that average prices of most fresh foods were often higher in medium-sized and small towns than in the larger towns and cities. Exceptions were certain cuts of bacon and lamb, although for some items, particularly fruit and vegetables, the differences were small.

The Fresh Food Reference was made to the Price Commission on 20 September 1973 by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Commission were asked to keep under continuous review the course of fresh food prices at first hand and subsequent stages of distribution. The Commission decided that their surveillance over the course of fresh food prices would be exercised through the regular monitoring of retail prices and through special longer-term in-depth investigations.

The first report on the regular monitoring of prices was published on 30 April (See *Trade and Industry*, 5 May, page 269).

This second report was submitted jointly to the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the proposed merger between London and Manchester Assurance Co. Ltd. and National Westminster Bank Ltd./ Welfare Insurance Co. Ltd. to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

Mrs. Shirley Williams, Secretary of State, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, is greeted by the director-general of the British Standards Institution, G. B. R. Feilden, and Miss Dorothea Pattinson, secretary of BSI's Consumer Standards Advisory Committee. Mrs. Williams addressed members of the CSAC during their annual 'At Home', confirming the important role which CSAC plays in achieving consumer participation in national standards work.

THE FAIR TRADING ACT 1973:
Consumer Protection and Competition Law
by James P. Cunningham

The Fair Trading Act makes a direct and wide-ranging impact upon trade and industry and consumer affairs, bringing significant innovations to the *consumer protection* field and substantial changes to the area of *competition law*. James Cunningham, well-known as an author and lecturer, Legal Adviser to a city industrial and commercial group has written a major new work which offers a full account of the working of the Act and related legislation in these two fields. Covering the Act's provisions in both areas, it is two volumes in one: the halves have been designed so that each can stand by itself as a narrative and reference work, each fully referenced and cross-referenced.
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Royal Commission on Distribution of Income and Wealth seeks evidence

The Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth is seeking information to assist it with the standing reference on the current distribution and past trends in the distribution of personal income and wealth.

This reference was received from the Department of Employment on 29 August. It asks the Commission to undertake an analysis of the current distribution of personal income and wealth and of available information on past trends. The reports should cover personal income at all levels, including fringe and non-monetary benefits; unearned income of all kinds; capital gains; and all forms of personal wealth. In conducting the study the Commission should take into account the incidence of taxation and any other factor considered relevant.

The Commission will be concerned with gathering and analysing factual information on these matters, and is seeking evidence to that end.

The Royal Commission is bound to maintain strict confidentiality about personal information to which it has access in the course of its inquiries: This is explicitly stated in the Royal Warrant. No one need therefore have any reservations on this account in making representations to the Commission.

The Commission will receive submissions until 22 January 1975. Those wishing to give evidence should obtain further information about the scope of the reference and the form that representations should take from: The Secretary, Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1 4LS (Tel. 01-222 8020).

Average retail food prices on 15 October

Average retail prices of about 80 important food items on Tuesday, 15 October 1974 are shown in the table below. The Department of Employment collects these prices from 200 areas in the United Kingdom on one specific day each month for the General Index of Retail Prices. They come from between 500 and 1,000 retailers representative of those from whom the great majority of the population make their purchases. Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in the prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the table, which shows the range of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell. The average prices are subject to sampling error.

Prices since November 1967 have been published in the *Department of Employment Gazette*.

AVERAGE PRICES AND PRICE RANGE (PER LB. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

Item	Average price p	Price range from p	Price range to p
Beef: home-killed			
Chuck	51.6	44	58
Sirloin (without bone)	79.2	65	92
Silverside (without bone)*	68.8	60	75
Back ribs (with bone)*	48.3	40	58
Fore ribs (with bone)	47.0	40	56
Brisket (without bone) (b)	47.1	38	56
Rump steak*	93.5	80	105
Beef: imported chilled			
Chuck	49.1	42	58
Silverside (without bone)*	66.8	58	72
Rump steak*	83.1	68	104
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	59.6	50	70
Breast*	17.4	10	25
Best end of neck	44.7	28	58
Shoulder (with bone)	38.3	30	50
Leg (with bone)	56.2	50	65
Lamb: imported			
Loin (with bone)	50.0	44	56
Breast*	13.8	10	19
Best end of neck	40.5	28	50
Shoulder (with bone)	33.4	28	38
Leg (with bone)	52.5	48	56
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	49.1	40	60
Belly*	34.5	30	40
Loin (with bone)	61.9	54	70
Sausages			
Pork	30.3	26	34
Beef	26.7	22	31
Roasting chicken			
Broiler, frozen, 3 lb.	26.4	24	29
Fresh or chilled, 4 lb. (oven ready)	30.4	26	36
Fresh fish			
Cod fillets	49.1	40	56
Haddock fillets	53.1	44	60
Haddock, smoked, whole	50.5	42	60
Plaice fillets	62.4	50	72
Halibut cuts	84.8	60	100
Herrings	24.4	18	30
Kippers (with bone)	33.8	28	40
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	3.1	2½	4
Red	3.6	3	4
Potatoes, new, loose	+	–	–
Tomatoes	21.3	16	26
Cabbage, greens	6.3	4	10
Cabbage, hearted	5.7	3	10
Cauliflower or broccoli	12.3	7	18
Brussels sprouts	10.2	8	12
Peas	+	–	–
Runner beans	+	–	–
Carrots	6.5	5	9
Onions	7.0	5	9
Mushrooms, per ¼ lb.	9.7	8	12
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	9.3	7	12
Apples, dessert	13.2	10	16
Pears, dessert	12.3	10	16
Oranges	12.0	9	15
Bananas	13.0	12	15
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	13.9	12	15
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	14.3	12½	15½
White, 14 oz. loaf	9.5	8½	10½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	10.4	10	11
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	19.4	15	25
Bacon			
Collar*	48.2	40	56
Gammon*	67.2	58	74
Middle cut, smoked*	63.5	56	76
Back, smoked	70.6	59	80
Back, unsmoked	68.4	57	76
Streaky, smoked	47.2	40	60
Ham (not shoulder)	86.4	68	100
Pork luncheon meat			
12 oz. can	23.4	18	27
Canned (red) salmon			
¼-size can	57.0	50	65
Milk, ordinary, per pint	4.5	–	–
Butter			
New Zealand	23.0	21	25
Danish	26.7	24	29
Home produced	24.6	22	28
Margarine (a)			
Standard quality (without added butter)	21.4	20	23
Lower priced	19.6	18	21
Lard	18.8	17	22
Cheese, cheddar tyoe	39.3	36	44
Eggs, per doz.			
Large	41.6	39	46
Standard	37.7	35	40
Medium	31.8	30	36
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	14.8	13	16
Instant coffee, per 4 oz.	39.2	35	44
Tea, per ¼ lb.			
Higher priced	11.3	10	13
Medium priced	9.0	7½	10½
Lower priced	8.4	7½	9½

* Or Scottish equivalent.
† Insufficient or no quotations.
(a) Now quoted at average price per lb.
(b) This item replaces 'Brisket (with bone)' which was discontinued from January 1974.
Source: Department of Employment.

Local authorities have important role in waste reclamation

Waste collected by local authorities provides the greatest potential for extending the reclamation of materials for re-use, Gordon Oakes, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of the Environment, said in London on 28 November.

Opening a two-day conference on reclamation and recycling, organised by the *Local Government Review*, Mr. Oakes said that local authorities were fully aware that any effort must be both economically beneficial to rate fund expenditure and also supply an appropriate long-term industrial market.

There was an increasing readiness in industry to develop suitable markets. There were also in existence voluntary organisations concerned with the need to conserve and re-use materials. In many cases, with the right groundwork, local authorities would be able to take advantage of voluntary effort to a level never before envisaged. Society had always benefited from voluntary work in the reclamation field, but much more extensive resources of voluntary manpower were now available.

'With the right approach at local political and administrative levels I am sure that we shall be able to rely on individual householders to co-operate extensively in schemes for separation of materials at source and also on voluntary organisations to provide a high quality and longstanding input into local collection schemes for recycling and re-use of materials,' commented the Minister.

At present the Government could give no undertaking of financial aid. Local authorities were not being asked, however, to embark on schemes which would involve capital expenditure, but to consider how the potential for recovering waste could be exploited in their areas within existing resources, both financial and manpower.

The Government did not intend to let the fact that money might be in short supply for the next few years stand in the way of developing a far-reaching reclamation policy. This was why the Government had taken the initiative of establishing a Waste Management Advisory Council. Mr. Oakes said he hoped to announce the composition of the proposed Council in a few days' time. The first meeting should take place before Christmas. Membership would reflect a wide spectrum of interests, with the chairmanship shared between Ministers from the Department of the Environment and the Department of Industry.

The Council would play an important co-ordinating role in the fields of research and new policy. It would probably work through sub-groups of experts who would carry out specific and also wide-ranging studies (*Trade and Industry*, 12 September 1974, page 525). One of the first tasks to be undertaken by the Council, to which it was committed by the Green Paper *War on Waste*, would be to study the 'vexed question of packaging'.

In the meantime, an inter-departmental liaison committee was maintaining a review of progress on research into reclamation and recycling.

British Steel Corporation development strategy

In answer to a Written Question on 27 November, Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, told the House of Lords that the British Steel Corporation's Development Strategy remained subject to consideration by the Government of each major investment project.

Lord Douglass of Cleveland had asked whether the Government had considered press reports that the Government's Review of the BSC 10-year modernisation programme was causing delay with consequent escalation of costs; if these reports were justified; and whether they would make a statement. Lord Beswick said:

'The British Steel Corporation's 10-year Development Strategy (Command 5226 of 1973) agreed by the previous Government with the British Steel Corporation remained subject to consideration by the Government of each major investment project in the programme, under procedures agreed between the Corporation and the previous Government. In considering the projects we shall, of course, have regard to the social consequences for workers in the industry just as we are presently doing in the closure review. The BSC sent us for consideration on 8 March the £210 million Redcar IIb iron and steelmaking project. Our favourable reply on this subject was sent to the BSC on 19 July. The only other project submitted to the present Government by the BSC for consideration under the agreed procedures reached us on 25 November. It concerns coke ovens and a coal handling system at Port Talbot. We shall consider this as quickly as we can. Outside the agreed procedures, BSC consulted us about their plans for expanding stainless steel capacity. We welcomed these. Any escalation of costs in the modernisation programme therefore reflects rising prices resulting from inflation and not delays in approval caused by the Government's review of proposed steel closures.'

Common purchasing standard for lifts

The first Public Authority Standard for lifts – PAS20:1974 – has been published through the agency of the British Standards Institution. Prepared by the Public Sector Standardisation Team, this document specifies in a contractual format their common technical requirements for general purpose passenger lifts within the range of capacities and speeds prescribed in BS 2655: Part 3: 1971. It could be summarised as a statement of the purchaser's choice of quality and features which he wishes to be overlaid on to a general compliance with BS 2655 and CP 407.

Many public bodies have already indicated that they will be using this standard, including the following as co-operators in its preparation:

British Railways Board
Department of Health and Social Security
Department of the Environment (PSA)
Department of Industry
Greater London Council
London Transport Executive
Post Office

'Youth factory' reclaims wastepaper

On 30 November, Gordon Oakes, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of the Environment, carried out the official opening at Kirkby, Lancashire, of a wastepaper reclamation factory established especially to provide employment for young people. The factory has been set up by the Kirkby Community Trust, a voluntary organisation formed about 18 months ago to find employment outlets for young people in the area.

The factory is the first unit to be occupied on the new Britonwood Industrial Estate. The wastepaper – largely newspaper and cardboard – is collected from industrial and commercial premises or taken to the factory by housewives. The material is then sorted into its various grades, baled and delivered to a Liverpool wastepaper merchant. It is expected that the merchant will be installing new equipment in the New Year which will enable the Kirkby Trust to expand its activities and employ more young people.

Appointments to Design Council and CAA

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, has appointed Brian P. Smith, chairman, PA Management Consultants Ltd. and re-appointed Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director, Marks and Spencer Ltd. to be members of the Design Council. They will join the chairman, Viscount Caldcote, and the existing 28 members.

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has appointed Michael Vivian as a full-time member of the Civil Aviation Authority in succession to Dr. Walter Tye, who retires in December.

Malcolm Wells has been appointed a part-time Member of the Authority, and the part-time membership of Mr. Norton Morling has been extended.

If you employ men and women the Equal Pay Act is your business

The Equal Pay Act has two simple basic aims:

- to ensure equal pay and conditions for men and women employed on the same or broadly similar work, or work that has been given equal value under a job evaluation scheme.
- to remove discrimination from collective agreements, employers' pay structures and wages orders.

But it may not be so simple for *you* to introduce equal pay; it has to be thought out, costed, planned and negotiated.

The Act took all this into account. Employers were allowed well over five years, from May 1970, when the Act became law, in which to complete their arrangements for introducing equal pay.

This generous transitional period is now drawing to a close.

By 29 December 1975 everyone who employs men and women will have to comply with the Equal Pay Act. And this applies to every firm, no matter how large or small.

what are you doing about it?

If you haven't already started making arrangements for equal pay, you'd be wise to start now. Time is moving on.

If you have any doubts about the full obligations of employers under the Equal Pay Act, you can find out quickly and easily. The Department of Employment has published "A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970" and an explanatory leaflet "Equal Pay—What are you doing about it?". These give the addresses of Conciliation and Arbitration Service Regional Managers who can help you with any problems. Either or both of these can be obtained *free* by completing and returning the coupon to:

H.M.S.O. (LS1A), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NY.

Please send me a copy of:

A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 ..... ☐

Equal Pay—What are you doing about it? ... ☐
(revised 1974)

(*Extra copies can be supplied on request*)

Name_____
(BLOCK CAPITALS, PLEASE)

Position_____

Organisation_____

_____

Address_____

_____

T1/2

_____

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT.

North Atlantic advance booking charter prices

Last week *Trade and Industry* detailed Civil Aviation Authority minimum price controls for North Atlantic advance booking charter flights for traffic originating in the United Kingdom for the period from 1 April 1975 to 31 March 1976. The table of minimum charges applicable to travel organisers who do not sell through agents (Table 3) was omitted and is reproduced here.

TABLE 3 MINIMUM CHARGES APPLICABLE TO TRAVEL ORGANISERS WHO DO NOT SELL THROUGH AGENTS

From London to and return	Winter £	Shoulder £	Peak £
Atlanta	108	119	149
Baltimore	94	103	128
Boston	84	92	115
Chicago	102	113	140
Columbus	99	109	136
Dallas	122	135	167
Denver	121	133	165
Detroit	97	107	133
Houston	125	137	171
Los Angeles	135	148	184
Miami	115	126	156
New York	90	99	123
Oakland	135	148	184
San Francisco	135	148	184
Seattle	119	132	165
Washington, DC	94	103	128
Calgary	113	125	154
Edmonton	109	121	150
London (Ont.)	93	103	128
Montreal	84	92	115
Toronto	90	99	123
Vancouver	117	130	162
Windsor (Ont.)	97	107	133
Winnipeg	101	111	139

The minimum charge in respect of a flight from Glasgow, Edinburgh or Belfast to any one of the above points and return shall be the appropriate amount shown above less £7.

The minimum charge in respect of a flight from Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, East Midlands, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle or Teesside to any one of the above points and return shall be the appropriate amount shown above less £3.

For the purposes of this table, London shall be regarded as comprising Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton and Stansted.

The amounts shown in the column headed 'Winter' relate to return flights, the outbound leg of which commences in the periods 1 November 1975 to 10 December 1975 and 1 January 1976 to 31 March 1976.

The amounts shown in the column headed 'Shoulder' relate to return flights, the outbound leg of which commences in the periods 1 April 1975 to 30 June 1975, 16 September 1975 to 31 October 1975 and 11 December 1975 to 31 December 1975.

The amounts shown in the column headed 'Peak' relate to return flights, the outbound leg of which commences in the period 1 July 1975 to 15 September 1975.

Conditions

1 the licensed travel organiser must have his name printed on all the tickets on which his passengers travel, and
2 all tickets must show the price paid by the passenger, and
3 all tickets must be made available by the licensed travel organiser direct to the passenger without the intervention of any agent whether paid or unpaid.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
12 November 1974		
943,809	Ilford Ltd.	Method and apparatus for applying coatings to continuous webs
987,722	Ilford Ltd.	Air squeegee
1,108,745	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Improved silver halide emulsions
1,114,388	Robert Bosch GmbH	Improvements in windscreen wipers
1,209,027	Alfred Herbert Ltd.	Lathes
1,210,915	Alfred Herbert Ltd.	Arrangement for mounting tools in a machine tool
1,205,470	International Standard Electric Corporation	Improvements to electric scanners
1,295,380	International Standard Electric Corporation	Ratio squared predetection combining diversity receiving system
1,319,682	International Standard Electric Corporation	Plug and socket connector for telephone subsets
14 November 1974		
1,275,498	ITT Industries Inc.	Semiconductor device
1,277,536	ITT Industries Inc.	Bistable circuit
1,340,850	ITT Industries Inc.	Monolithic integrable flipflop circuit
994,178	Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co.	Inverters
999,544	Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co.	Inverters
1,062,735	Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co.	Improvements relating to inverter circuits
1,258,081	Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co.	Improvements to load supporting apparatus
1,185,874	Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co.	Electric motor control circuits
961,889	'Patelhold' Patentverwertungs and Electro-Holding AG	Arrangement for vaporisation-cooling electronic valves disposed at different levels
1,316,252	Allied Breweries (UK) Ltd.	Apparatus for opening and emptying bottles
1,325,895	Chinoin Gyogyszer-ES Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt.	New pyrimidine derivatives and process for the preparation thereof

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patent Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

OSO examines UK marine survey capacity

The Department of Energy's Offshore Supplies Office (OSO) is making an examination of British industry's marine survey capacity. OSO – which has the job of identifying gaps in Britain's offshore capability and encouraging British industry to fill them – has written to about 60 companies who have interests in marine survey work.

The examination seeks in particular to establish whether British industry has the capability to supplement work planned for the Ministry of Defence Hydrographic Department's programme for the UK Continental Shelf.

OSO's letter says:

'You will no doubt be aware that the expansion of marine activity following the discovery of offshore petroleum reserves has shown up a need for marine survey work of all kinds. We are anxious to know what capacity there now is to carry out the work required.'

OSO's letter to companies asks:

- where the company obtains equipment, and what difficulties they experience in obtaining it;
- whether the company owns its own survey vessels; if so, how many and of what size;
- what geophysical equipment the company has available;
- what echo-sounding equipment is used;
- how data is presented and what checking processes are applied;
- the number of qualified surveyors and technicians employed, and future recruitment plans;
- when the company would be free to undertake work, if it were given.

The letter concludes: 'We do regard it as important that we not only know which firms are active in this field but have some idea of what sort of work they are particularly good at.'

Government opens North Sea oil renegotiations

The Government opened discussions on 28 November with the oil companies with the objective of renegotiating North Sea oil licences to secure majority State participation in commercial oil fields. Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who is to undertake the detailed renegotiations for the Government, met officials of British Petroleum on 28 November. He was accompanied by Edmund Dell, Paymaster General, and Lord Balogh, Minister of State, Department of Energy.

The three Ministers had talks with Shell and Esso respectively. Further talks were planned with these and the other licence holders in the 12 commercially proven fields.

Customs notices of interest to exporters

The following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
17 (May 1973)	Arrangements for preferential trade between the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom.
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples imported for promoting export trade.
132A	Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.
172	Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.
207	Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
221	Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.
221A	Section 7 relief: changes in procedure.
223	Export relief on goods exported in the same state as at import ('Same state section 7 relief').
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
241	European Economic Community: Compensatory, Levy and Addendum thereto.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
703	VAT – Exports. (Revised November 1973)
704	VAT – Retail Export Schemes. (Revised November 1973)
705	VAT – Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750	Community transit – general.
750A	Community transit – list of Offices of Departure, Transit and Destination and Guarantee Offices in the United Kingdom, etc.
750B	Extension of the Community Transit procedures to Austria and Switzerland.
751	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Communities.
753	Community transit – the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.
754	Documentation for fish caught by British fishing vessels.
755	Community transit – special control procedures.
756	Instructions on the use of loading lists as descriptive parts of forms T1, T2 or T3.
774	Hydrocarbon Oils Customs Duties: Additions of *Ad Valorem* Protective Element.
800	EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect of export refunds and export licences.
810	EEC Preferences – Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and EFTA countries.
810A	EEC Preferences – EFTA countries. Simplification of the documentation system described in Notice 810. Introduction of universal form of movement certificate EUR 1.
812, 812A	EEC Preferences – Turkey.
817 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences – Tunisia.
818 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences – Egypt.
819 (May 1973)	EEC Preferences – Cyprus.
821	EEC Preferences – simplified procedure for sending evidence to EEC customers about the origin of goods.
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

Applications for investment grant

The Department of Industry has accepted since 1 October 1974 applications for investment grant in respect of capital expenditure incurred in the period 1 April to 30 June 1974. Such applications have been payable from 1 October 1974.

The Department now announces that applications in respect of the following quarter 1 July to 30 September 1974 will be accepted from 1 January 1975 and that payment on such applications, after approval, will begin from that date.

Investment grant is payable on expenditure incurred after 26 October 1970 only where it arises under a contract entered into by that date. Applications should be made to the Department on the appropriate form, accompanied by form IG/32 (or form IG/33 for ships) and relevant evidence of contract.

Closing dates

The Department reminds applicants that, by virtue of the Investment Grants Termination (No. 4) Order 1974 and of the Direction made under it on 6 May 1974, no investment grant will be made in respect of expenditure incurred in the period 1 April to 30 June 1973 unless application on the appropriate form and accompanied by a report by an independent accountant is made to the Department of Industry before 1 January 1975. Applicants should ensure that they have duly completed the appropriate form and forwarded it to the reporting acountant in sufficient time to enable him to examine and report on it and for the documents to be received by one of the Grants Offices not later than 31 December 1974.

Applications relating to expenditure incurred during the following periods should be made by the dates specified:

Expenditure incurred	Date before which application must be made
1 July 1973-30 September 1973	1 April 1975
1 October 1973-31 December 1973	1 July 1975
1 January 1974-31 March 1974	1 October 1975

Firms contemplating applying for investment grants towards expenditure incurred on the production of prototypes must also comply with all the requirements as to the making of applications by specified terminal dates. Special considerations may affect this type of application and if firms foresee difficulty in meeting these requirements they should seek guidance from the appropriate office.

Regional development grants

Regional development grants will not be paid on expenditure towards which an investment grant has been made. However, application for a regional development grant on assets provided on or after 22 March 1972 may be made towards capital expenditure on new machinery or plant in development areas defrayed after 21 March 1972 on which application for investment grant is not being made, even though the expenditure relates to an asset towards some expenditure on which an investment grant has been made.

Guidance on the preparation of forms may be obtained from the appropriate Office. The addresses of the Offices are: Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office,

Queensway House,
West Precinct,
Town Centre,
Billingham,
Cleveland TS23 2NF
Tel. (0642) 553671
Telex 58608

St. Peter's House,
Stanley Precinct,
Bootle,
Lancs. L20 3LZ
Tel. 051-922 4030
Telex 627162

24/26 Newport Road,
Cardiff CF2 1SY
Tel. (0222) 42611
Telex 49538

Magnet House,
Waterloo Street,
Glasgow G2 7BT
Tel. 041-221 9833
Telex 77611

and (for ships and computers only)

Department of Industry,
Investment Grants Office,
Colman House,
Victoria Avenue,
Southend-on-Sea SS2 6DU
Tel. (0702) 41341 and 41362
Telex 99288

Inquiry into wholesaling and dealing for 1974

A comprehensive statistical inquiry into the wholesaling and dealing trades will be carried out next year by the Business Statistics Office on behalf of the Department of Trade and other Departments.

The sample inquiry will provide the first comprehensive statistical analysis of the wholesaling trade for nine years. It will also be the first of its kind to be based on a sample using a central register being developed by the Business Statistics Office for use in statistical inquiries addressed to businesses.

A letter which has been sent to more than 100 trade associations explains that the use of the new register will:

Improve the collection of reliable statistics

Ease the burden of form-filling on businessmen

The inquiry has two main purposes: to produce an up-to-date picture of the structure and trading patterns of the wholesaling trades and to provide a firmer basis for the annual and quarterly figures of capital expenditure and stockholdings.

The inquiry will cover wholesale distribution, merchanting and factoring, including agents, import and export merchants and textile converting. It will also cover dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agriculture supplies, industrial materials and machinery scrap and waste materials.

Businesses will be asked about turnover, method of trading, capital expenditure, stocks, employment, wages and salaries, costs of goods for resale and other costs.

The letter to trade associations also explains that:

Improved sampling techniques will be used, made possible by the new register, so that just over one-third (about 27,000) of the businesses within the scope of the inquiry will be asked to fill in forms and about 50,000 will be exempted.

Shorter, simplified forms will be sent to about 4,000 businesses, the smallest in the sample.

Provisional results should become available around the end of 1975.

Individual letters to businesses selected for the inquiry are going out giving them notice of the questions to be asked. Forms for completion will be sent out early in 1975.

Notes

The inquiry is authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act.

Previous comprehensive inquiries into wholesaling and dealing were held for 1950, 1959 and 1965.

A central register is being developed by the Business Statistics Office for use in statistical inquiries addressed to businesses. It will be based upon certain information from VAT records being made available by HM Customs and Excise under the provisions of the Finance Act 1973.

Sir William Ryland remains Post Office chairman

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, announced on 2 December that Sir William Ryland had agreed as a public duty to his request to continue as chairman and chief executive of the Post Office for a further term of three years – until 31 December 1977.

Mr Benn added that he was very grateful to Sir William for his agreement to carry on in what are bound to be very demanding and testing times for the Post Office.

Technology News

Fuel substitutes from the 'Dragon'?

The importance of developing the High Temperature Reactor has increased recently owing to the energy crisis and the realisation that fossil fuel reserves are not infinite. The ever-increasing demand for liquid and gaseous fuels must lead to the exhaustion of natural resources in an uncomfortably short period. In this situation it is necessary to consider nuclear energy, not merely in providing electricity from central stations but also as a means of producing substitute fuels. This has led to renewed interest in 'nuclear process heat', particularly during the past year and has provided an added incentive to the development of the High Temperature Reactor Project 'Dragon'.

The 15th annual report of the OECD's 'Dragon' High Temperature Reactor Project summarises the change in emphasis in most discussions. For beyond the improved efficiencies for electricity production which these reactors offer the very high temperatures also open the way to nuclear-powered industrial processes.

In the medium term the most interesting of these processes are likely to be for the production of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbon fuels from solid fossil fuels such as coal and lignite. In the longer term, production of synthetic liquid and gaseous fuels may well depend on the use of nuclear heat to produce hydrogen from water in high-temperature reactors, which offer much better conversion efficiencies than can be obtained with present electrolytic techniques.

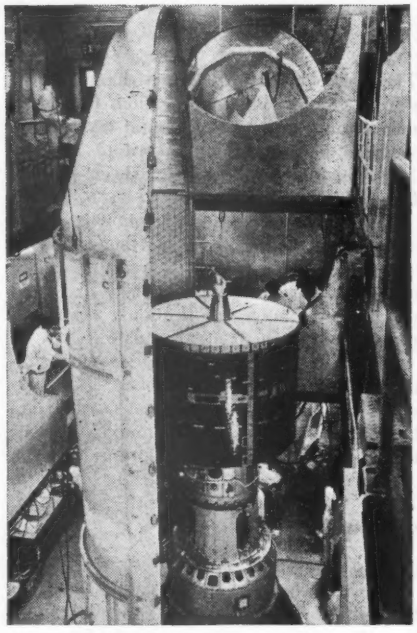
There are other industrial processes that require heat at lower temperatures. For these an HTR, operating in direct cycle with helium turbines, could provide ample usable 'waste heat' from the power conversion cycle, the temperature of heat rejection in gas turbine cycles being much higher than in steam cycles of comparable efficiency.

The new Dragon report covers the year 1 April 1973 to 31 March 1974. Following the substantial overhaul of the Project's 20 Megawatt reactor experiment at Winfrith – including replacement of the inner graphite reflector – which had taken place during the previous year, the reactor was restarted at the end of June 1973 and during the following nine months was operated for three 60-day periods separated by two shut-downs for fuel changing. Reactor utilisation during these periods was outstanding: the total unscheduled time loss (due to work on instrumentation and on a variable frequency power supply) being only eight hours. During the three operating periods, the fission product activities recorded in the helium coolant were the lowest since operations began in 1965, making possible work round open holes in the pressure vessel (eg for replacement of heat exchangers) without the need for breathing apparatus. Such very low activities in the coolant are, of course, due to the extremely effective fission product retaining 'coated particles' which are the basis of the Dragon fuel. The report is confident that this fuel integrity, as well as the behaviour of fuel matrices and the overall graphite containment for fuel assemblies, can be precisely predicted from design specifications and guaranteed in operational service. 'The problems of large scale commercial production of HTR fuel are being faced with confidence as experience shows that the criteria for perfectly adequate performance are relatively easily met.

Besides the main work of the Dragon Project on fuel manufacture and assembly, experimental irradiation and post-irradiation analyses, much attention is necessarily given to structural and other materials used in the core, cooling circuits, and heat exchangers, particularly in view of the increasing interest in primary coolant temperatures which are very high even by HTR standards. At such temperatures chemical corrosion effects can be at least as severe as those due to radiation, and a considerable programme of chemical research and development is therefore under way.

Fuel cycle and economic studies for Dragon-type power reactors have also continued, including one for a 600 MW(e) direct-cycle helium-turbine plant which is being carried out jointly with the Hochtemperatur-Kernkraftwerk GmbH (Euro-HKG). The Dragon Project has also maintained close liaison with other organisations (both governmental and commercial) concerned with HTR developments, notably in France, Germany and the United States.

Copies of the full report (OECD Dragon High Temperature Reactor Project: Fifteenth Annual Report, 1973-1974) are available from the Public Relations Branch of the UKAEA, 11 Charles II Street, London SW1Y 4QP.



Skynet II, Europe's first operational communications satellite, as the protective shroud is fitted around the spacecraft. Launched successfully on 23 November by a Delta rocket from Cape Canaveral, Skynet II is now being manoeuvred into position over the Indian Ocean where, for the next three years at least, it will provide the space segment of Britain's defence communications network.

PERA courses

New courses and revision of existing courses to meet the changing requirement of industry are incorporated in the programme of more than 260 courses on 56 subjects being held by PERA (the Production Engineering Research Association of Great Britain) at its headquarters at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

Most of the subjects in the programme can also be presented by PERA for in-company training, while non-standard courses can also be arranged to meet particular training requirements. Some standard courses are also run at regional centres.

Free literature on the courses can be obtained from PERA.

A list of the courses at PERA for the remainder of December is given below:

Subject	Commencing date	Duration (days)
Basic pneumatic and pneumatic control	9 December	3
Electronics for works electricians	9 December	3
Quality and manufacture	9 December	5
Foremanship and supervision	9 December	5
Controlling noise in industry	9 December	2
Financial management for non-financial manager	16 December	5
Introducing metrication	16 December	1
Managing with figures	16 December	3
Human relations in supervision	16 December	5
Low-cost television in training	16 December	3
Introduction to O & M	16 December	5

Grinding problems

The first phase of the new Science Research Council supported programme of research at universities and polytechnics into grinding problems has been announced. The programme is based on an extensive survey of grinding technology commissioned by SRC's Manufacturing Technology Committee, which concludes that the use of grinding as a metal-cutting process will continue to increase in the next five to 10 years. In response to this trend the research programme concentrates on the particular cutting processes, such as high speed and creep feed grinding, which are likely to be most widely used, and on problems of wheel strengths and grinding fluids associated with these processes. The first phase aims to increase metal removal rates, to improve surface quality and to undertake an economic assessment of the grinding process. The first seven grants at six engineering departments total £370,000 over three years.

The second phase of the programme will have as its main objective the design and construction of a prototype grinding machine to a stage where it could be commercially developed. All stages will require close collaboration between universities, industrial firms, the Department of Industry and the SRC.

The Department of Engineering Production at the University of Birmingham has been awarded two SRC grants totalling £152,150 for research to be undertaken by a team headed by Dr. S. K. Bhattacharyya. The research includes investigations of adaptive control of the grinding process with a digital computer, the strength, properties, classification and use of various types of wheels (semi-permanent and high strength), optimisation of coated abrasives, belts and discs and economic evaluation of the grinding process.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Birmingham has been awarded an SRC grant of £92,400 for research into the quality of ground surfaces, the development of grinding fluids and the selection of grinding wheels to be undertaken by an interdisciplinary team whose chairman is Dr. H. Kaliszer.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Bristol has been awarded an SRC grant of £70,640 for research into ways of increasing metal removal rates using creep feed and high speed grinding processes. This work will be undertaken by Professor C. Andrew and Dr. T. D. Howes.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Salford has been awarded an SRC grant of £14,900 for research on the dressing of grinding wheels to be undertaken by Dr. E. J. Pattinson.

The Department of Mechanical, Marine and Production Engineering at Liverpool Polytechnic has been awarded an SRC grant of £38,451 for research on high speed centreless grinding to be undertaken by Dr. W. B. Rowe.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering at Brighton Polytechnic has been awarded an SRC grant of £2,121 for research on grit wear to be undertaken by Mr. J. D. Radford.

Winscale outfall to be renewed

Land and Marine Engineering Ltd., of Bromborough, has been awarded a contract valued at approximately £550,000 by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. for the renewal of the long sea outfall at Winscale Atomic Energy Establishment, West Cumbria.

The existing pipes, twin pipes made of bitumen coated steel, were built some 25 years ago and pulled 1½ miles out to sea and are now due to be renewed. These twin pipes will be replaced by one of 18-in. diameter and the bitumen coated pipe will be protected by 2-in. thick reinforced concrete. The pipe, which will be 2,500 m. long, will be laid on the seabed after the bed route has been cleared of any boulders that could come into contact with the pipe.

Land and Marine Engineering Ltd. will pull the pipeline out to sea by use of one of its 150-ton winches which will have a 56-mm. diameter wire rope in double purchase and the expected maximum load will near 275 tons. The pipe will be constructed on the adjacent sand dunes in 10 strings each 250 m. long and every weld will be subject to a 100 per cent radiographic inspection, after which the joints will be made good with cold applied tape and concrete.

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842.

Salford Industrial Centre to manufacture out-of-phase bowl feeder

Salford University's Industrial Centre has been granted a two-year licence by the National Development Corporation to manufacture an out-of-phase bowl feeder, which was originally developed at the university. The out-of-phase principle for vibratory feeding is the subject of a patent now controlled by the NRDC, whose licence authorises the Industrial Centre to market this revolutionary concept.

Out-of-phase vibratory feeding allows significantly higher useful conveying velocities than those achieved with conventional feeders and these velocities are virtually independent of the coefficient of friction between the component and the track.

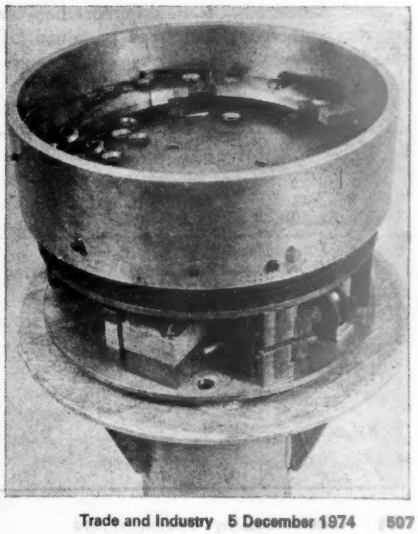
As well as providing faster feed, it is also able to cope with a similar wide range of materials, including powders and granules. Out-of-phase bowl feeders, however, are particularly suitable for handling difficult components, such as loose springs or lightweight metal cans. Dr. Alan Redford, inventor of the unit points out that it has been used to feed a number of components that conventional machines fail to feed satisfactorily. Using this out-of-phase machine difficult components can typically be orientated and fed up to six times faster than in conventional feeders.

It is also possible to design bowls so that the conveying velocity of components on the helical bowl track is greater than that of components travelling round the bottom of the bowl. This eliminates any pushing action and also allows feed rates to be altered by adjusting the parallel motion only.

Out-of-phase vibratory feeding was recognised some years ago by two members of the Mechanical Engineering Department of Salford University. It can be applied to spiral elevators and in-line vibrators as well as bowl feeders. Basically, the principle relies on the introduction of a new mode of vibration, where a phase difference is introduced between the components of track vibration, normal and parallel to the component feed track.

A further very important benefit of the new feeder is that it is quiet in operation. The new feeder will be on view at 'The Engineering Specialists' exhibition to take place in January 1975 at the Design Centre, London.

A prototype version of the out-of-phase bowl feeder.



Parliament

Monday, 25 November

Trade with EC Member-States

Mr. John Roper (Farnworth) asked for an estimate of the benefits to the balance of trade with the eight other members of the European Community and the UK's overall balance of payments if the present Common Market arrangements were replaced by a free trade area with comparable transitional provisions.

Mr. Shore answered: 'It is not possible to give a quantified reply at the moment, since much would depend on the nature of the Free Trade Agreement. There are major differences between a Free Trade Area and a Community in that under the former there would be no obligation to subscribe to a Community budget, there would be no acceptance of Community preference in agricultural produce nor would there be any obligation in respect of a free movement of capital.'

Imports of meat from EEC

Mr. Nigel Spearing (Newham South) asked about arrangements for recording meat or meat products entering the United Kingdom from EEC members, other than Ireland or Denmark; and for figures illustrating the trends in this trade from 1970 to the latest possible date.

Mr. Deakins gave the following figures:

Thousand tons

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 Jan. to July
51	70	52	75	58

Note:
These figures cover SITC(R) headings 011.1, 011.2, 011.3, 011.6, 013.3, 013.41, 013.42 and 013.8.

Visible trade

Mr. J. Enoch Powell (South Down) asked for an analysis in parallel columns of the main categories comprised in the balance of recorded visible trade of the United Kingdom, in 1970, 1973, and 1974 to the latest convenient date, with (a) the original six EEC countries, (b) Denmark and the Irish Republic, and (c) the rest of the world, respectively.

Mr. Deakins answered that the 'crude' trade balances (that is the difference between exports valued fob and imports valued cif) are as follows:

Mr. Ian Stewart (Hitchin) asked for quarterly figures since 1 January 1972 for the total balance of visible trade, and for the balance of visible trade excluding oil, between Great Britain and (a) Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Denmark and Eire, collectively, (b) the USA, and (c) the rest of the world, with the percentages of quarterly totals applicable to each category.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'The information requested is not available on a balance of payments basis. The 'crude' trade balances (ie exports fob less imports cif) with the required percentages given in brackets are as follows:

£ million recorded values

	Total trade			Total trade excluding oil		
	EEC (8)	USA	Rest of world	EEC (8)	USA	Rest of world
1972 1st quarter	−148	−43	−215	−123	−42	+12
	(36)	(11)	(53)			
2nd quarter	−132	+53	−122	−113	+54	+88
3rd quarter	−161	+23	−362	−140	+23	−167
4th quarter	−140	+5	−152	−116	+7	+70
1973 1st quarter	−242	−31	−469	−215	−28	−209
	(33)	(4)	(63)	(48)	(6)	(46)
2nd quarter	−261	−5	−382	−218	−3	−106
	(40)	(1)	(59)	(67)	(1)	(32)
3rd quarter	−336	+5	−552	−316	+4	−263
4th quarter	−328	−67	−732	−328	−69	−307
	(29)	(6)	(65)	(47)	(10)	(44)
1974 1st quarter	−519	−131	−1,099	−472	−126	−273
	(30)	(7)	(63)	(54)	(14)	(31)
2nd quarter	−471	−118	−1,206	−413	−118	−231
	(26)	(7)	(67)	(54)	(15)	(30)
3rd quarter	−629	−59	−859	−548	−54	−40
	(41)	(4)	(56)	(85)	(8)	(6)

Percentages of the total deficit are shown only in cases where the component parts each have the same sign.

Hong Kong textiles

Mr. John Biffen (Oswestry) asked what discussions have been held with the EEC with a view to having Hong Kong included in the countries whose textile exports will benefit from reduced import duties under the Common Market's generalised preference scheme.

Mr. Shore answered: 'The UK has repeatedly stressed to the Community the importance which it attaches to the extension to Hong Kong of the benefits of the EEC's Scheme of Generalised Preferences from which it is at present excluded; these are textiles and footwear. At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 12 November I was able to secure agreement that, in the scheme to operate for 1975 Hong Kong should be included as a beneficiary for rubber and plastic footwear which are the types of particular importance to her. I was not able to secure a similar agreement in respect of textiles but the Council did agree to review the position of Hong Kong textiles, when the Generalised Preference Scheme for 1976 was drawn up.'

Outward and inward investment

Mr. Sedgemore (Luton West) asked for figures (or latest available estimates) for outward investment from Great Britain for 1972 and 1973; divided up country by country and industry by industry, and for similar information for inward investment for 1972 and 1973 stating from which countries the investment comes and to which industries it goes.

Mr. Deakins gave the following latest estimates of UK direct investment overseas and of overseas direct investment in the UK in 1972 and 1973:

£ million

	1972	1973 (provisional)
UK direct investment overseas (1)	731	1,345
Overseas direct investment in the UK (2)	363	572

(1) Excluding oil.
(2) Excluding oil and insurance.

£ million

SITC(R) Section	Original EEC Six			Denmark and Irish Republic			Rest of world		
	1970	1973	1974 1st ten months	1970	1973	1974 1st ten months	1970	1973	1974 1st ten months
0 Food and live animals	−145	−291	−567	−287	−409	−434	−1,176	−1,502	−1,249
1 Beverages and tobacco	−11	−91	−61	−14	−20	−12	+100	+91	+129
2 Crude materials inedible, except fuels	+24	+10	+28	−11	−8	−13	−1,011	−1,421	−1,537
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants	−109	−159	−263	+28	+68	+55	−657	−1,266	−3,003
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	−7	−6	−18	−6	−7	−9	−79	−100	−132
5 Chemicals	−58	−96	−188	+38	+63	+78	+261	+409	+543
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	+153	+81	−186	+94	+101	+100	−215	−307	−586
7 Machinery and transport equipment	+67	−465	−361	+121	+144	+124	+1,616	+1,803	+1,959
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	−105	−119	+8	+2	+8	+149	−87	−69
9 Other goods	+16	+8	−4	+14	+16	+13	+121	+145	+144
Total trade	−69	−1,115	−1,736	−16	−50	−90	−891	−2,235	−3,801
Total trade (non-oil)	+50	−956	−1,463	−43	−118	−145	−235	−984	−832

'Detailed breakdowns by country and industry of the figures for 1972 were given in the Business Monitor, M4, Overseas Transactions, published in July 1974. Similar breakdowns for 1973 will be published in next year's Business Monitor.

Japanese trade in cars

Mr. Ray Carter (Birmingham, Northfield) asked how many cars were exported to Japan by each of the OECD countries in 1973; and how many Japan exported to each of those countries in the same year.

Mr. Deakins answered that Japanese trade statistics record Japan's 1973 imports and exports of passenger cars as follows:

NUMBER OF PASSENGER MOTOR CARS (whether or not assembled)

Country of origin or destination	Imported into Japan	Exported from Japan
UK	1,266	81,841
Germany FR	21,144	34,104
France	334	15,333
Italy	692	937
Netherlands	1	49,628
Belgium	275	48,409
Luxemburg	Nil	Nil
Denmark	Nil	17,945
Ireland	Nil	4,203
Sweden	697	6,480
Switzerland	Nil	19,680
Austria	1	12,211
Norway	Nil	19,700
Portugal	Nil	25,953
Finland	Nil	24,960
Iceland	Nil	268
USA	11,985	625,984
Canada	241	78,350
Spain	Nil	66
Greece	Nil	4,461
Turkey	Nil	Nil
Australia	269	124,559
Yugoslavia	Nil	13
New Zealand	Nil	22,728

Source:
'Japanese Imports and Exports Country by Commodity 1973'.

Loss of the trawler 'Gaul'

Mr. Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull Central) and Mr. James Johnson (Kingston upon Hull, West) both asked for a statement on the findings of the investigation into the disappearance of the Hull trawler Gaul.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'The Court of Formal Investigation into the loss of the Hull trawler *Gaul* found that the vessel capsized and foundered due to being overwhelmed by a succession of heavy seas.

'Although the Court found no direct evidence of how this tragedy occurred, it commented on a number of possible contributory factors. In particular, the Court emphasised the importance of discouraging the practice of turning from a position of safety and running before the wind in adverse weather conditions, thus placing the vessel beam on to the sea; the dangers of diminished stability when a vessel is running with the sea; the dangers of using automatic steering when hove to; and the importance which must be attached to warnings in stability data on such vessels, especially as regards the accumulation of water on the factory deck. I will ensure that full publicity is given to these comments.

'The Court also recommended that the design of freeing ports should be reviewed; expressed its hope that nine recommendations by my Department for improvements to the design of the *Gaul*'s sister ships would be pursued; and gave encouragement to my Department's study of techniques for providing an immediate alert when an accident has happened, for locating the last position of vessels lost without warning and for facilitating the investigation of such losses. All these matters are being pursued urgently.'

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Roof tile displacement at Heathrow

Mr. Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford) asked the Secretary of State for Trade: 'If there have been further cases of roof tile displacement since 1 July 1974 in the environs of Heathrow Airport; what conclusions he has now reached as to the cause of these incidents; and if he envisages any action to prevent a continuance of this nuisance?'

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'Since 1 July two cases have been reported to my Department, one occurring on 30 July and the other on 12 August. Following upon consultation with the Department, the British Airports Authority are shortly to introduce a scheme providing insurance cover for houses in a limited area involved near Heathrow. Examination of possible preventative measures is continuing.'

Imported footwear

A statement was requested by Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) explaining how import duties and tariff quotas apply to imported footwear.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'Footwear is classified in Chapter 64 of the Customs and Excise Tariff a copy of which is available in the Library. The rates of import duty are set out in parts 8 and 10 and information about tariff quotas is given in part 11. The details are too long to reproduce in the Official Report.'

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (Kettering) asked what representations have been made to the Australian Government on the restriction of imports of footwear from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'In addition to representations by the British footwear industry, official approaches have been made to the Australian authorities about the adverse effects of the restrictions on British footwear exports, particularly on those goods made against contracts accepted before the operative date of the restrictions.'

Mr. Deakins was also asked by Mr. Peter Fry (Wellingborough) about the outcome of representations made on the Australian import control mentioned in an earlier answer.

'The Australian authorities have indicated that they feel unable to altar the temporary restrictions on footwear imports pending a review of the long-term protective needs of their footwear industry,' he replied.

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas asked what representations had been received that, at the Bologna Shoe Fair earlier this year, footwear was displayed with the Union Flag in such a way as to imply that they were of British manufacture when they were not; and if all possible steps would be taken to prevent a repetition.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'My Department heard in April last from one British shoe manufacturer and from the British Consulate General in Milan of the use of the Union Flag by some Italian shoe manufacturers at the Bologna Fair.

'The British Consulate General at once raised the question with the Italian shoe manufacturers association (ANCI) who later circularised their members deploring the practice and asking for it to stop.

'It is hoped that any future misuse will be avoided but the British Consulate General will continue to monitor the position. The next major opportunity to make a check will be when new collections are displayed next spring.'

Hotel grants

Mr. Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked what proportion of the total amount of grant money made available under the Hotel Development Scheme of the Development of Tourism Act 1969 has been granted to non-British hotel companies.

'The Act did not discriminate between national and non-British hotel companies so this information could not be obtained without undue expense,' answered Mr. Deakins, 'but I am informed by the English Tourist Board that if any sums have been granted to companies registered outside the United Kingdom the figure would be very small.'

Mr. Adley also asked what was estimated, in 1969, to be the total cost of the Hotel Grant Scheme

of the Development of Tourism Act 1969; what has in fact been the total expenditure to date; and what the final expenditure was estimated to be.

Mr. Deakins said: 'It was not possible to make a reliable estimate of total expenditure on grants and loans under the Hotel Incentive Scheme in 1969, since this depended on the level and timing of investment qualifying for assistance, but it was thought that on certain assumptions about investment levels the total might be of the order of £27 million at 1969 prices. Expenditure to 31 March 1973 – the latest published figure – was £47.5 million; the final total expenditure is expected to be approximately £52 million.'

Cotton yarn

Mr. Alan Fitch (Wigan) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would press for cotton yarn to be deleted from the EEC's 'liberalisation list' during the re-negotiation talks.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The Government is committed to seeking a derogation from the EEC's Common Liberalisation List allowing it to maintain quantitative restrictions on imports of cotton yarn throughout 1975 and 1976. This commitment is entirely separate from the re-negotiation of the terms of entry into the EEC.'

Domestic washing machines

How many domestic washing machines were manufactured in Wales, Scotland and England, respectively, in 1973?' asked Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon).

'In 1973 1,216,000 domestic washing machines were manufactured in the United Kingdom,' Mr. Meacher replied. 'It is not possible to give separate figures for Wales, Scotland and England, since this would reveal the production of an individual manufacturer in contravention of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947.'

Ship building and allied industries

Mr. John Evans (Newton) asked for a list of the total amount of orders placed by HM Government in each of the last seven years with each of the ship building, ship repairing and marine engineering establishments in the UK.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The disclosure of the value of orders placed with individual companies would be a breach of the confidential relationship between the companies and the purchasing Departments. Readily available information is listed below.

'Orders placed by the Ministry of Defence with commercial shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering establishments classified to SIC minimum list heading 370.

Financial year ending	Value of orders in current prices (£m.)
1968	47
1969	33
1970	28
1971	74
1972	83
1973	47
1974	91

Output of manufacturing industry

Mr. Tom Ellis (Wrexham) asked: 'What was the output per employed person in manufacturing industry in England, Scotland and Wales, respectively, for the most recent convenient year expressed in £'s sterling?'

'It is estimated that in 1971 net output per person employed in manufacturing industry in England, Scotland and Wales was respectively, £2,540, £2,589 and £2,558,' replied Mr. Meacher.

Industrial development in North Staffordshire

Mr. Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) wanted to know the number of industrial development certificates allotted to North Staffordshire in each of the last five years.

Mr. MacKenzie gave the following figures:

Year	Number approved
1969	20
1970	11
1971	11
1972	18
1973	29
1974 (Jan.-Sept.)	17

Notes:
North Staffordshire consists of the Biddulph Burslem Cheadle Hanley Leek, Longton, Newcastle-Under-Lyme, Stoke-on-Trent and Stone Employment Exchange Areas and that part of the Kidsgrove Employment Exchange Area which is in the West Midlands Region.

The Price Code

Mr. Sedgemore (Luton West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, what estimates she made of the increase in investment (ie investment not planned before the Budget statement), of the increase in manufacturing investments (ie investment not planned before the Budget statement), and of jobs that will be saved as a result of the increase in prices which will result from the relaxation of the Price Code (a) in respect of the investment allowance, (b) in respect of the productivity allowance and (c) overall.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'The changes in the Price Code, with other measures in my Rt. Hon. Friend's Budget package, should improve business confidence and safeguard investment and jobs. The effect of particular measures on investment decisions cannot be quantified in any useful way; there are many other factors involved.'

Postal charges

Mr. John Cordle (Bournemouth East) asked what would be the effect on the cost of living of an increase in the basic rate of first class letter post to 6p.

'The effect on the Retail Price Index of raising the basic rate for first class letter post to 6p would be in the region of 0.03 per cent,' answered Mr. Maclennan.

EEC energy programme

Mr. Eric Moonman (Basildon) asked the Secretary of State for Energy, to take steps to represent to the Council of Ministers the need to initiate a co-ordinated energy policy for the EEC partners, and Mr. George Gardiner (Reigate) asked for a statement on the agreement at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 17 September to accept the Community resolution calling for the elaboration of a common energy policy.

Mr. Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, replied: 'At their meeting on 17 September, the Council of Foreign Ministers adopted a Resolution on energy in which they affirmed their willingness to develop a Community energy policy, and decided to hold a Council on energy before the end of 1974. This is being arranged for December and I hope to attend it.'

EEC research funds

Mr. Jim Lester (Beeston) asked about financial aid being provided by the European Commission for British research projects on safety and health in the mining industry.

Mr. Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said: 'Since 1 January 1973 the European Communities have authorised financial aid totalling £940,580. Applications for further assistance are still under consideration. The results of all research aided from Community funds are, of course, freely available to member countries.'

Investment in electrical resources

Mr. Arthur Palmer (Bristol North East) asked the Secretary of State for Energy to state the approximate amount of extra investment in electrical resources likely to be brought about over the next six years 'if the present underpricing of electricity continues'.

Mr. Eadie replied: 'The effect of electricity pricing on demand and therefore on investment is difficult to predict because electricity demand will also be affected by other fuel prices and investment too is affected by other factors. However, the industry estimated a year ago that additional investment of some £400 million might be required over the next six years if electricity prices continued to be restrained below full costs.'

Solar energy

Mr. John Wells (Maidstone) inquired about financial or other encouragement being given to research and development of the uses of solar energy.

Mr. John Smith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said: 'The UK is making a contribution to the programme of research on solar energy in the EEC and officials in my Department are assisting in a study being undertaken by the International Solar Energy Society. My Rt. Hon. Friends the Secretaries of State for the Environment and for Education and Science are also supporting research in this field.'

Electricity from wind power

Mr. Robert Banks (Harrogate) asked what progress has been made by Government research, referred to in the report of the Central Policy Review Staff, into the development of electricity production from wind power.

Mr. Smith answered: 'No recommendations on electricity production from wind power were made in the report by the Central Policy Review Staff and no Government funded research is at present being undertaken on this specific subject. However, a study of wind power is being undertaken by my Energy Technology Support Unit at Harwell and I expect to receive a report within a few months.'

UK oil reserves

Mr. Alexander Fletcher (Edinburgh North) asked the Secretary of State for Energy to describe the basis upon which the total reserves of oil situated in the UK sectors of the Continental Shelf are calculated.

Mr. Smith answered: 'Geological and geophysical data on the designated parts of the UK Continental Shelf are received from licensees. In other areas HMG purchases commercial data or initiates surveys through the Institute of Geological Sciences and the Hydrographic Department of MOD(N).

'The information is interpreted by IGS and Department of Energy specialists; the latter then make detailed estimates of discovered reserves and evaluate potential reserves in undrilled areas.'

Tuesday, 26 November

Cheese subsidy

Mr. Michael Latham (Melton) asked upon what criteria the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection decided to subsidise St. Paulin cheese, but not Port Salut.

'Port Salut is St. Paulin cheese manufactured under a patented name and as such is eligible for subsidy,' answered Mr. Maclennan.

Price increases

Mr. Timothy Raison (Aylesbury) asked for an estimate of the percentage increase in prices (overall, domestic and commercial) which would result in each of the nationalised industries if they achieve a surplus in 1975 of (a) 2 per cent of turnover and (b) 10 per cent of net assets.

'Figures relating to nationalised industries are normally provided for their accounting years,' said Mr. Maclennan. 'It would be misleading to provide any firm figures for the next accounting year because future movements of labour and materials costs cannot be foreseen at the present time.'

Airline security

Mr. Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to ensure that proposed regulations governing the centralisation of maintenance on Britain Civil Air Transport will not detract from maximum vigilance in safeguarding airline safety.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'I have received no recommendations from the Civil Aviation Authority, which is responsible for safety matters, for amendments to the regulations governing the maintenance of aircraft but I am informed by the Authority that it is about to consult all interested parties about a number of possible changes. I will consider this matter in the light of any recommendations I may receive from the Authority for changes in the relevant regulations.'

Timber imports

Questions were asked by Mr. Sydney Tierney (Birmingham Yardley) on timber imports. He asked about the percentage of our total timber requirements made up of hardwoods and manufacturing timber; the average increase in the price of imported timber; the percentage of domestic timber requirements produced from British forests; the percentage of timber imports made up of softwoods; the total import cost of timber in terms of the imports bill of all commodities; and the total import costs in 1969, the last trading year, and that forecast for the next year.

Mr. Deakins replied that in 1973 hardwoods and manufactured timber accounted respectively for some 14 per cent and 18 per cent of total UK timber requirements. He gave the following table showing the average increase in the price of imported timber:

% CHANGE IN AVERAGE PRICE ON PREVIOUS YEAR

Year	Imported softwood	Imported hardwood	Imported plywood
1969	+5.5	+5.9	+8.5
1970	+4.7	+4.1	+5.3
1971	+4.2	+6.6	+3.3
1972	+7.1	+15.1	+13.0
1973	+75.4	+61.1	+46.4
1974*	+49.3	+35.1	+45.5

* November 1973 to October 1974 compared with the period November 1972 to October 1973.

Mr. Deakins also said that in 1973 some 16 per cent of total UK timber requirements were met from British forests. and that softwoods formed approximately 87 per cent by volume for 1973 and approximately 90 per cent by volume for the period January to October 1974 of total imported timber requirements.

The total import cost of timber in terms of the total imports bill of all commodities was 2.7 per cent for the 12 months ended October 1974: the figure for 1969 was 2.6 per cent. Total imports costs for timber were £216 million cif for 1969 and £605 million cif for the period November 1973 to October 1974. 'I would prefer not to venture an estimate for the future,' said Mr. Deakins.

Mr. Tierney also asked what percentage of domestic timber requirements it is forecast will come from British forests during each of the next 10 years, and if, in order to reduce economic loss, support will be offered to those institutions seeking improved wood preservatives.

Mr. Meacher replied that, allowing for inevitable fluctuations an estimated average of between 5 per cent and 8 per cent of domestic timber requirements will come from British forests over the period. 'The Government already gives support to a number of bodies concerned with work allied to the durability of wood in service,' he said.

Research projects in Wales

Mr. Tom Ellis (Wrexham) asked what bodies or departments had been consulted by the Secretary of State for Industry on the scope of research projects into unemployment in Wales.

'I am currently in consultation with the Department of Employment, the Welsh Office and the Wales TUC concerning research into the unemployment problems of Wales,' said Mr. Benn.

Computer industries

Mr. Norman Lamont (Kingston upon Thames) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, what instructions he has issued which give him a role in the allocation of orders for computer systems placed by nationalised industries.

Mr. Benn replied: 'Nationalised industries have been asked to take account of the Government's support for International Computers Ltd. and to follow a similar policy to that of central Government when purchasing large computer systems. Because my Department has the role of promoting the British computer industry, I expect it to be consulted in such cases, particularly when computer purchase by a nationalised industry forms part of a project which requires investment approval by the appropriate Minister.'

Cardiff City

Mr. Ian Grist (Cardiff North) wanted to know the number of approaches made to the Department of Industry from industries interested in developing in the Cardiff City area during the last eight months.

'About 165 inquiries,' replied Mr. MacKenzie.

Footwear industries

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked how many people were employed in the British footwear manufacturing industry in each of the past five years; and how many pairs of boots and shoes were manufactured in Great Britain in each of the past five years.

Mr. Meacher replied that the number of people employed in the footwear industry in Great Britain in the last five years was:

Thousands

1969	1970	1971*	1972	1973
101.7	97.1	95.3 91.1	87.8	85.4

The estimated corresponding production of boots and shoes was as follows:

Million pairs

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
201.4	197.7	197.3	188.0	193.6

* The basis on which employment data are collected was changed in 1971.

Telephone directories

Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) inquired about the amount of paper used each year in the production of telephone directories.

Mr. MacKenzie replied: 'The Post Office tell me that the figures for their telephone directories are:

1972	27,000 tonnes
1973	21,000 tonnes
1974 (estimate)	16,000 tonnes
1975 (estimate)	38,000 tonnes

The figures for 1973 and 1974 are artificially depressed due to industrial disputes.'

EEC-approved loans for coal and steel industries

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked what proportion of the loans approved in 1974 by the EEC Commission for development of the UK coal and steel industries has been allocated to projects in England, Scotland and Wales, respectively.

Mr. Eadie replied: 'For coal the proportion of loans so far approved for specific projects is about 11 per cent to Wales and 89 per cent to England. However, in addition there is a substantial loan for the purchase of powered roof supports which will be used in all three countries according to requirements. For steel, the Department of Industry inform me that the proportion to date is 63 per cent for England and 36 per cent for Scotland.'

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Wednesday, 27 November

EEC system for cereals

An estimate was asked for by Mr. Douglas Hurd (Mid-Oxon) on the benefit to UK consumers from the application of the EEC system for cereals.

Mr. Maclennan answered that the UK is able to import cereals at Community prices, which are lower than those on world markets, and also receives EEC subsidies – currently £4.79 a ton on wheat – on imports of cereals from all sources. Variations in subsidy rates and relative price levels make it impossible to estimate the benefit accurately on an annual basis.

Mr. Hurd also asked which main foods are now cheaper in the UK as a result of British membership of the EEC.

Mr. Maclennan said: 'The further we get from the date of UK entry into the EEC the harder it is to determine what food prices would have been if we had not joined but, taking into account EEC-financed subsidies, cereals, sugar, beef (for certain categories of consumer) and probably butter prices are, or shortly will be, benefiting from UK membership.'

Trade with EEC

Information was requested by Mr. Wyn Roberts (Conway) on the breakdown of the UK's 1974 trade deficit with the EEC of £2,075 million (annual rate) by sector, and comparable 1973 figures for each sector.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The "crude" trade deficit with the original Six members of the EEC in the first 10 months of this year has been revised to £2,084 million (at an annual rate) to take account of later information. The figures requested are as follows:

£ million

SITC(R) section	1973	1974 1st 10 months at annual rate
0 Food and live animals	− 291	− 680
1 Beverages and tobacco	− 91	− 73
2 Crude materials, inedible	+ 10	+ 34
3 Mineral fuels and lubricants	− 159	− 315
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	− 6	− 21
5 Chemicals	− 96	− 225
6 Manufactured goods, classified by material	+ 81	− 223
7 Machinery and transport equipment	− 465	− 433
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	− 105	− 143
9 Other goods	+ 8	− 4
Total trade	−1,115	−2,084
of which Trade excluding oil*	− 956	−1,756

* Petroleum and petroleum products.

Namibia

Mr. Dafydd Elis Thomas (Merioneth) questioned the Secretary of State for Trade on advice given to British companies concerned in future investment in Namibia in the light of the Government's policy towards the territory.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'Future policy towards Namibia is covered by the Government's review of relations with Southern Africa on which it is hoped to make a statement shortly. My Rt. Hon. Friend has drawn the attention of British firms operating in Namibia to the Expenditure Committee's guidelines on employment practices.'

Drum containers

Mr. Alf Bates (Bebington and Ellesmere Port) asked what was the quantity of exports from, and imports into, the UK of steel, plastic, and fibre drum containers in each of the last 12 months for which figures are available.

'Details of plastic and fibre drum containers are not separately distinguished in the overseas trade statistics,' said Mr. Deakins. 'Figures for iron and steel barrels and drums appear in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics* under headings 7323 0162 (page IV/54 for imports and page VII/48 for exports) for 1973 and under headings 7323 0707 and 7323 1093 (page IV/64 for imports and page VII/50 for exports) for 1974. The latest published figures relate to September 1974; during October 1974 imports were 7,400 cwt. and exports 8,808 cwt.'

Mr. Bates also asked several Questions on stocks, production and figures of employment relating to steel, plastic and fibre drums.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'I regret that figures of employment, stocks and production are not available but details of quarterly sales by UK manufacturers of "New barrels, kegs and drums of wrought iron and steel" and "Closed transit containers of plastics (including bottles, jerry cans, drums and barrels)" are published in Business Monitors PQ 399.6 and PQ 496 respectively. Sales information for fibre drums is not available.

'No official estimates of the future production of this industry are made.'

Staff of nationalised industries

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked how many administrative staff are employed by each of the nationalised industries in England, Scotland and Wales, respectively.

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'I regret that for the industries for which my Rt. Hon. Friend has responsibilities the information is not readily available in the form the Hon. Gentleman seeks. The following may however provide some guidance:

"The following numbers of British Steel Corporation employees have staff status (mainly monthly paid):

in England: 36,350
in Scotland: 6,800
in Wales: 17,650

'The following numbers of Post Office employees earn £3,500 a year or more:

in England: 11,593
in Scotland: 599
in Wales: 430

North Sea oil

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked if the Secretary of State for Energy is satisfied that firms operating in the North Sea will be able to finance exploration of other areas on the Continental Shelf, bearing in mind the need to raise funds and the time factor involved before production is secured, if PRT operates on a field by field basis.

Mr. Smith replied: 'My Rt. Hon. Friend the Paymaster-General said in the Budget Debate that there would be relief for abortive expenditure. It is intended that each participator in a field should be able to claim for abortive exploration or development expenditure incurred by him, or a company in his group, against any subsequent PRT assessment or determination made on him.'

Mr. Skeet also asked the Secretary of State for Energy to take special steps to enable small oilfields to remain viable if PRT is imposed at a flat rate and companies are exposed to the risk of producer governments abroad cutting posted prices.

Mr. Smith replied: 'As My Rt. Hon. Friend the Paymaster-General said in the Budget Debate the Government is conscious of the need not to deter investment in the marginal field. Its objective will be to arrange, in the light of the information provided during the present discussions with the oil companies, that the combined effect of the fiscal and other measures in contemplation makes allowance for this problem.'

Thursday, 28 November

Exports to Japan

Mr. Sydney Irving (Dartford) asked what areas of discrimination against British exports to Japan still remain; and what proposals there are for ending them.

Mr. Deakins said: 'While the Japanese Government have taken substantial steps to remove obstacles to British exports, a limited number of tariff and non-tariff barriers still remain. These are directed against imports from all sources, and not specifically from Britain. We will continue to make representations, both bilaterally and in multilateral trade negotiations, about barriers which affect British exports.'

Trading balance with EEC

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked for information on the present trading balance with the EEC countries in 1974 compared with the equivalent period in 1973; and the breakdown of the overall balance, sector by sector.

Mr. Deakins answered that in terms of the 'crude' trade balance (that is, the difference between exports valued fob and imports valued cif) the information requested is as follows:

£ million

SITC(R) section	1973 1st 10 months	1974 1st 10 months
0 Food and live animals	−577	−1,001
1 Beverages and tobacco	− 92	− 73
2 Crude materials, inedible	− 1	+ 15
3 Mineral fuels and lubricants	−101	− 207
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	− 11	− 28
5 Chemicals	− 30	− 110
6 Manufactured goods, classified by material	+140	− 86
7 Machinery and transport equipment	−248	− 236
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	− 83	− 111
9 Other goods	+ 18	+ 10
Trade excluding oil*	−883	−1,608
Total trade	−985	−1,826

* Petroleum and petroleum products.

Nation Life Insurance

Mr. Stanley asked the Secretary of State for Trade, what role is being played by his department in obtaining settlement for the creditors of Nation Life Insurance.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'The affairs of the company are in the hands of a Liquidator appointed by the Court. It is his duty, subject to the law and to any directions given to him by the Court, to realise the assets of the company, to determine the individual claims of the many thousands of creditors, and then to make such payments to them in proportion to their claims as may prove possible from realisation of the assets.

'I understand that the Liquidator will be seeking further directions from the Court on how claims of some policy holders should be assessed under the law. For this purpose he has taken the advice of Counsel, particularly in relation to the basis on which the claims of holders of property bonds and of equity-linked bonds should be assessed and to the rate (or rates) of interest which should be used in discounting back to the date of the winding-up the value of the cash benefits assured under policies. It may, however, take some time to resolve the difficult issues. These arise partly because Nation Life has been issuing types of policy which did not exist and nobody envisaged when the relevant statutory provisions governing the liquidation of insurance companies were enacted.

'My Department has been, and remains, in close consultation with the Liquidator because of my concern for policy holders. While I cannot speculate on when creditors will receive any payment or on how much they will ultimately receive, there are substantial assets of the company which will be available for creditors, of whom policy holders are by far the most significant.'

Airport and aircraft security

Mr. David Crouch (Canterbury) asked if a general direction would be issued to British Airways to review their systems for the prevention of hi-jacking of aircraft and, in particular, to consider the introduction of armed guards on board aircraft.

Mr. Shore said: 'As my Rt. Hon. Friend the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs told the House on 25 November, I have called for an immediate review by my Department of the security measures of British airlines, particularly at overseas airports. This review will cover the need for measures for the armed protection of aircraft.'

Boeing 747s

Mr. Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) referred to the successful experience of British Airways in modifying the leading edge flaps of their Boeing 747 Jumbo-jets, and asked if representations would be made to improve the implementation of IATA Information Exchange advice.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'The Civil Aviation Authority, which is responsible for aviation safety matters in this country, tells me that immediately after an incident in August 1972 British Airways reported to the Authority and to the manufacturer, Boeing, that difficulties had been experienced with the leading edge flaps on a Boeing 747 aircraft. This is normal practice when a problem of this kind is encountered. In the interests of aviation safety the manufacturer in turn normally informs all operators of the aircraft type concerned of any major problem that has been encountered.

'The Civil Aviation Authority informed both the Federal Aviation Administration, the United States authority concerned, and Boeing that it was the Authority's considered opinion that modifications were required. In the result British Airways introduced for all their Boeing 747s modifications designed for them by Boeing to safeguard against a recurrence of the incident. These modifications were approved by the FAA and were required by the Civil Aviation Authority to be incorporated in all UK-registered Boeing 747 aircraft.

'The exchange of safety information within IATA, an association of airlines, is a matter for which Her Majesty's Government has no responsibility. However I understand that British Airways informed the European section of the IATA safety exchange group of the incident in August 1972 and the subsequent modifications and that these matters were discussed at meetings of the section.'

Valuation of manufacturing industry

Mr. Tom Ellis (Wrexham) asked what valuation in terms of capital invested per employee is placed on manufacturing industry in England, Scotland and Wales, respectively.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'I regret that information of the kind requested is not available in respect of England, Scotland and Wales. For the United Kingdom as a whole, estimates could be made available for gross and net capital stock at current replacement cost, 1970 replacement cost and historic cost. They are calculated by the "perpetual inventory" method which involves making assumptions about the average lives of different assets and applying them to past data on fixed capital formation. There are wide margins of error in this method, and separate country and regional estimates would involve making a further set of assumptions, which would give very unreliable results.

'The method is designed primarily to estimate capital consumption in the national accounts and the figures therefore relate only to replaceable fixed assets and exclude land and, of course, working capital.'

Midland-ICL leasing

Mr. Eric Moonman (Basildon) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, if, in view of the recent Midland-ICL leasing arrangement, and the Government's financial support, would he make it a condition that Government nominees should serve on the board of Midland-ICL.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The Government are not providing financial support to Midland-ICL Leasing Ltd. The arrangement announced on 20 November is an extension of support for ICL and the Government already nominates a director to the board of International Computers (Holdings) Ltd.'

Government assistance to industry

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, why he announced that a bank guarantee would be made available to Scientific and Medical Instruments Ltd. under Section 8 of the Industry Act before either the amount or the terms of the bank guarantee had been settled.

'The announcement was necessary to inform the shareholders of George Kent Ltd. before the Extraordinary meeting on 14 November,' answered Mr. MacKenzie.

Mr. Stanley also asked the extent of the Department of Industry's financial obligations to Alfred Herbert Ltd.

Mr. Benn said: 'I am making available, under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972, a guarantee in respect of some addition to the Company's bank overdraft facility while arrangements are worked out to secure its future on a sound basis.'

Mr. Stanley then asked similar questions about IPD Industrial and the workers of the Scottish Daily Express.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'The Government has decided, in principle, to provide a grant of up to £3.9 million under Section 7 of the Industry Act to aid the formation of a workers' co-operative at IPD (Industrial) on the clear understanding that this Government aid would be strictly once and for all.

'I made an offer to the Workers' Action Committee in July this year of a loan of 50 per cent of the cost of establishing the *Scottish Daily News* up to a limit of £1.75 million, subject to certain conditions. The Action Committee are confident they will be able to meet these conditions. Their current estimate of the cost of the project is £2.4 million. The time limit attached to the Government's offer is being extended to 28 February 1975.'

Mr. Stanley asked whether £4.95 million still represents the limit of the financial assistance that the Government are prepared to make available to the Meriden Workers' Co-operative under Section 8 and whether the offer of this assistance is still dependent on an agreement on the necessary terms of business between the co-operative and Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd.

'Yes,' answered Mr. Benn.

Mr. Stanley asked the Secretary of State for Industry, on what date his department became aware of Hawker Siddeley's decision to suspend development work on the HS146.

Mr. Benn answered: 'I was told in July that Hawker Siddeley Aviation proposed termination of the project. In October the company wrote a formal letter asking for the Government's agreement by the end of the week to a mutual termination of the contract and stating that in any event the company intended to abandon work on the HS146 by 21 October.'

Industrial Development Advisory Board

Mr. Stanley asked for the names of the members of the Industrial Development Advisory Board.

Mr. MacKenzie named the following members:

Mr. R. A. Clark, Chairman
Mr. G. W. Barlow
Mr. K. R. Bond
Sir Raymond Brookes
Mr. G. A. H. Cadbury
Mr. A. Campbell-Fraser
Mr. R. E. B. Lloyd
Mr. C. H. Urwin

Friday, 29 November

UK membership of EEC

Mr. Hugh Dykes (Harrow East) asked the Secretary of State for Industry to list his recent consultations with trade associations, industrial groups and the Confederation of British Industry on the effects on various leading industries of UK membership of the EEC.

Mr. Benn replied: 'My Department has received views on this matter in recent months from many quarters representative of industry including trade unions, the CBI, trade associations and individual firms.'

Mr. James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked about steps being taken by the Department of Trade to maintain trading contacts with our traditional non-EEC markets; and if a study would be initiated of the potential in these and other non-EEC markets in the event of the British people rejecting continued membership of the Common Market.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The study of the potential for UK exports in the markets of the world as a whole is an essential and continuing task of my Department. The Government maintain full time commercial staff at some 200 Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates in over 100 countries. These officers provide British industry with a continuous flow of information about specific trading opportunities, general market conditions and the needs and requirements of potential buyers in virtually every part of the world. The results flow to exporters through the British Overseas Trade Board's Export Intelligence Service.'

Trade deficit with EEC

Mrs. Winifred Ewing (Moray and Nairn) asked for a list of Great Britain's crude trade deficit with other EEC countries for each half year since 1971.

Mr. Deakins gave the following information:

		£ million
1971	H1	118
	H2	138
1972	H1	279
	H2	301
1973	H1	502
	H2	665
1974	H1	990

UK investment in EEC

Figures were asked for by Mr. Sillars (South Ayrshire) showing outward investment from the United Kingdom to EEC countries, individually identified if possible, for the five years before entry and for the period after entry to the EEC.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'Estimates up to 1972 of United Kingdom direct investment, excluding oil, in individual countries were published in July 1974 in the Business Monitor, M 4. Figures for the countries which are currently members of the EEC are repeated in the table below. Corresponding estimates for 1973 will not become available until April 1975, but the information so far available suggests that in total United Kingdom direct investment, excluding oil, in the other eight countries of the EEC was probably within the range of £330-410 million.

UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT INVESTMENT OVERSEAS (1)

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Belgium and Luxembourg	24.9	22.5	13.3	57.7	30.8
Denmark	1.1	0.8	1.7	3.8	8.7
France	8.5	18.0	26.5	34.9	60.4
Irish Republic	2.4	20.2	13.7	20.7	10.4
Italy	2.6	8.9	8.1	13.9	24.4
Netherlands	14.6	14.0	9.8	52.9	42.7
Western Germany	22.2	41.0	20.1	103.1	64.1
Total	76.3	125.4	93.2	287.0	241.5

(1) Excluding oil.

Imports from OPEC

Mr. Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) wanted to know the percentage of UK imports derived from the OPEC bloc during each of the five past years, using the current membership of OPEC throughout.

Mr. Deakins gave the following percentages:

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
9.1	8.8	10.6	9.0	9.1

For the first 10 months of 1974 the figure was 15.9 per cent.

Domestic heating oil

Dr. Edmund Marshall (Goole) asked if steps would be taken to require that vehicles used to deliver domestic heating oil to be fitted with meters in accurate working order.

Mr. Williams replied: 'I have been asked to reply. It is my intention to introduce statutory control of deliveries of domestic heating oil and the necessary consultations are taking place.'

Production in manufacturing industry

Mr. Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley) asked for tables showing production in the manufacturing industry in the last 20 years compared with other European countries.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The following table gives the index of manufacturing production for a number of European countries, including the United Kingdom, for the years 1955-73. The Government's plans for improving the position of the United Kingdom are outlined in "The Regeneration of British Industry" (Cmnd. 5710).'

Scottish steel industry

Mr. Douglas Crawford (Perth and East Perthshire) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would call an immediate halt to all steelworks closures, actual or planned, in Scotland; and seek powers to establish a Scottish Steel Corporation controlled in, by, and for Scotland with powers to plan for its own expansion and competitiveness in the context of world steel trade.

Mr. Meacher said: 'Pending the outcome of the review of the British Steel Corporations' closure programme which my Rt. Hon. and Noble Friend, the Minister of State, is conducting, the BSC agreed to suspend proposed plant closures in Scotland as elsewhere. The Minister of State's consultations have already included visits to nine works in Scotland and meetings with the Scottish TUC and with local representatives of the workforces. He will shortly hold a Tripartite meeting between the Government, BSC and the TUC Steel Committee and he will also consult the appropriate MP's and other interested parties.

'The Government sees no economic advantage to Scotland in having a separate Steel Corporation for that country but we are concerned to ensure that distance from London Headquarters does not operate to the detriment of the BSC in Scotland.'

National Enterprise Board

Mr. Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne) asked what steps have been taken to recruit staff for the proposed National Enterprise Board.

'Board appointments will be made by the Government,' answered Mr. Benn. 'But it will be for the National Enterprise Board itself, once established, to recruit its own staff. Meanwhile, the Department of Industry is keeping a list of any inquiries about potential employment by the NEB and this will be brought to the attention of the Board in due course.'

Workers' Co-operative at Meriden

Mr. Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) inquired about Government financial assistance granted to the workers' co-operative at Meriden.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The offer of financial assistance to the proposed Workers' Co-operative at Meriden was subject to the conclusion of the necessary Agreements between the Co-operative and Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd. Those Agreements have not yet been concluded and no payments have so far been made to the Co-operative.'

INDEX OF PRODUCTION FOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1970 = 100

	UK	France	German FR	Italy	Austria	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Switzerland	Norway	Sweden	Ireland
‡1955	65	41	38	32	44	46	39	63	NA	50	NA	46
1956	65	44	42	34	46	50	41	68	NA	52	NA	45
1957	66	48	45	37	49	51	43	69	NA	53	NA	45
1958	65	50	46	38	49	49	43	67	51	53	NA	46
1959	69	50	50	42	53	53	47	71	56	56	50	50
1960	76	55	56	50	58	58	52	78	61	60	55	54
1961	76	58	60	55	61	61	54	79	65	64	59	59
1962	76	61	62	61	62	65	57	76	68	66	63	63
1963	79	65	64	66	65	70	60	76	70	70	66	66
1964	86	70	70	67	70	75	67	85	73	76	72	71
1965	88	71	74	70	73	77	70	85	76	80	78	74
1966	90	77	75	78	76	80	73	82	78	85	81	76
1967	90	79	74	85	77	82	76	82	81	87	83	82
1968	95	83	83	90	82	87	84	88	85	90	87	91
1969	99	94	94	94	92	96	93	99	93	96	94	97
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971	100	105	102	100	107	102	104	99	103	103	101	104
1972	102	117	105	104	117	109	110	104	105	106	103	109
1973	110	122	114	113	122	116	117	117	110	111	110	121

Source: OECD Industrial Production – Historical Series 1955-71.

Publications

Reviews of United Kingdom Statistical Sources edited by W. F. Maunder. (Vol. I, £3.25. ISBN 0 435 82590 9: Vol. II, £4.50. ISBN 0 435 82592 5. Heinemann Educational Books.) These two volumes are the first of a series to be published under the auspices of the Royal Statistical Society and the Social Science Research Council. In the 1950s M. G. Kendall provided a unique guide to statistics with his *Sources and nature of the Statistics of the United Kingdom* (two volumes, 1952 and 1957), and it is this solid example that is being followed and expanded in the present series. The aims and objects of the new work are the same as Kendall's, to give detailed guidance on what data is available where on particular topics. The two volumes in the new series so far published are in the broadly sociological area – social services, health and Social Security. The growth of the available statistical sources has meant that the volumes on these topics are longer and more detailed than their predecessors. They are particularly interesting for their guidance to unofficial sources and such unexpected features as a list of 'Social Security leaflets available to the public.' Each volume is in two parts. Volume I comprises *Personal Social Services* by B. P. Davies, and, *Voluntary organisations in the personal Social Service field* by G. J. Murray. Similarly, Volume II contains *Central government routine health statistics* by M. Alderson, and, *Social Security statistics* by F. Whitehead. The texts are thorough and detailed and are particularly valuable for giving the legal and historical background to each topic. The detailed 'quick reference lists' of sources under subject are also valuable tools in their own right. In the sociological field these books enhance for researchers the information in the new statistical sources like *Social Trends* (HMSO) because it is useful to have guides which not only show what statistics are available but also give a guide to the philosophy behind them. Future titles will deal with housing, leisure and tourism.

Meanwhile, as a brief comprehensive guide to the current position the Central Statistical Office has produced a new and updated version of the **List of principal statistical series and publications** (Studies in official statistics No. 20. 52 pages. HMSO. 80p. ISBN 0 11 630136 8) which replaces the original edition published in 1972. The information in it relates to June 1974 and it can be kept up to date easily because important amendments and additions will appear in the quarterly *Statistical news* (HMSO, annual subscription £1.88). It is arranged in two parts the first of which lists in broad subject groupings the principal statistical series produced in the United Kingdom and then gives their frequency and the first published source. Where regional statistics are available they are listed with the subject. Brief commentaries on the nature and coverage of many of the series are provided and there is also an alphabetical index of the subjects covered. Most of the series noted are produced by the Government Statistical Service and the second part of the publication lists all the titles mentioned in alphabetical order with full details of availability.

The steel industry: international comparisons of industrial structure and performance by Anthony Cockerill. (130 pages. Cambridge University Press. £4. ISBN 0 521 20625 1.) This book which is Occasional Paper 42 from the University of Cambridge Department of Applied Economics aims to examine the performance of the steel industry in the original EEC countries, Britain, the USA, Canada, and Japan. The author sets out to show to what extent industrial structures differ (size of firm, techniques employed, vertical integration, etc.); the main elements of economies of scale and the scales over which they operate, and how far these scale economies have actually been achieved. This leads on to a discussion relating the differences in the structure of industries and the differences in their performances and examines whether structural changes can be made which would lead to improved performance, and if so, how they can best be initiated. After delineating the major factors inhibiting achievement of economies of scale in terms of, market size, rate of growth of output and level of investment, the author suggests three ways to overcome such problems. These are increases in firm size, increases in plant size, and increases in the degree of product specialisation. Particularly useful are the detailed individual studies for each country which have been based on extensive field work. This book, which is the first of a series that will study the connections between industrial structure and performance in the countries mentioned above, will interest not only those directly concerned with steel making but also those involved in industrial planning and investment.

Local Government in England and Wales: a Guide to the New System. Department of the Environment and the Welsh Office. (275 pages plus three loose maps. HMSO. £4. ISBN 0 11 750847 0*.) This guide is in 10 sections. The first is introductory. The second describes the functions of principal authorities, parish councils and community councils, and the constitution of police authorities. Section 3 lists and describes the new districts county by county; it also lists the former authorities, giving the new authority for each former administrative area. Section 4 deals with parishes and communities. Section 5 describes electoral arrangements. Section 6 is a directory of the new principal authorities, giving for each the name of its chief executive, and the address and telephone number of its principal office; section 7 does the same for health authorities; section 8 for water authorities; section 9 for local authority associations and Commissions. Section 10 lists further reading. The three maps show the new local authority, health authority and water authority areas.

European Commercial Law Library

This new series of handbooks is designed specifically for the businessman and his professional adviser. Under the distinguished General Editorship of Professor **Robert R. Pennington,** it presents in a clear, simple form the leading features of the national commercial laws of the member states of the European Communities. The authors have presented the law and practice from a practical point of view, emphasising the principal difficulties that are likely to be encountered and the ways in which they may be overcome. The first two titles are shown below and these will be followed within the next few months by **Italian Company Law, German Company Law** and **Dutch Company Law.**

French Company Law

by Professor J. Le Gall

The first title in the series is purely practical and only the fundamental aspects of the French law governing companies and partnerships are emphasised. It deals with the classification of partnership and companies; public and private companies; management and control; winding up; and conversions of companies.

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by Professor R. Roblot

This book opens with a general outline of the French system of taxation and then is divided into five main parts: Taxation on the income of Commercial Undertakings; the Taxation of Transactions; Taxation on Capital Transactions; Taxation Incidental to the Conduct of a Business; and Business Undertakings and the Tax Authorities.

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Brunei as an oil state

by J. W. Moffatt, First Secretary and Commercial Officer,
British High Commission, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei

The commercial and economic background to Brunei as a market for British exporters has changed somewhat since I last described it in an article ('Brunei as a market', 26 July, last year) in *Trade and Industry*. That article, however, may still be regarded as a basic introductory note for British exporters. Then the basic factors governing the State's economy were stated to be its small area (about the same as that of Norfolk); its small population (of the order of that of Salford); and its comparatively large public revenue mainly from oil (then equivalent to £43 million sterling).

The first two factors are the same; but the income from oil is following world trends. The Brunei Government is to participate in the company producing the oil, and it is publicly speculated that its income in 1974 and succeeding years is unlikely to be below $B1,000 million (about £160 million sterling). It is a matter for speculation whether it may not be a good deal more than this; it can hardly be less.

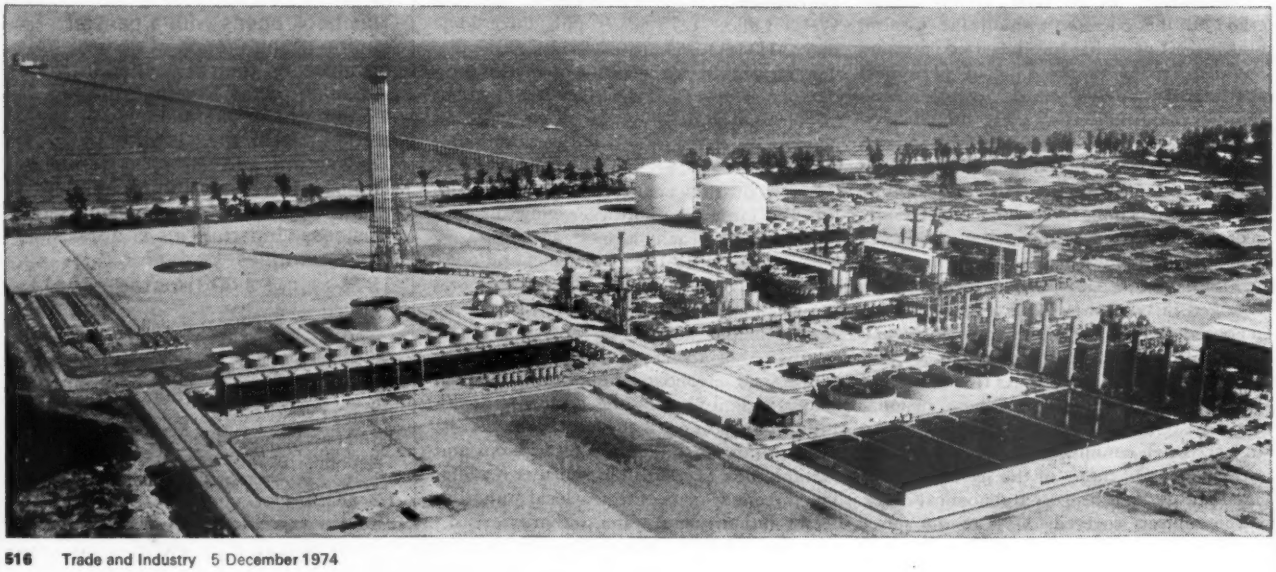
This increase in Government revenue comes at a time when the Government has publicly expressed its desire to diversify the economy. It also wishes to encourage the development of commerce and industry so as to provide jobs for the rising generation of local people. Half the population is under 20 and most have received primary education and many secondary education. Not a few possess qualifications in higher education obtained in Britain and elsewhere.

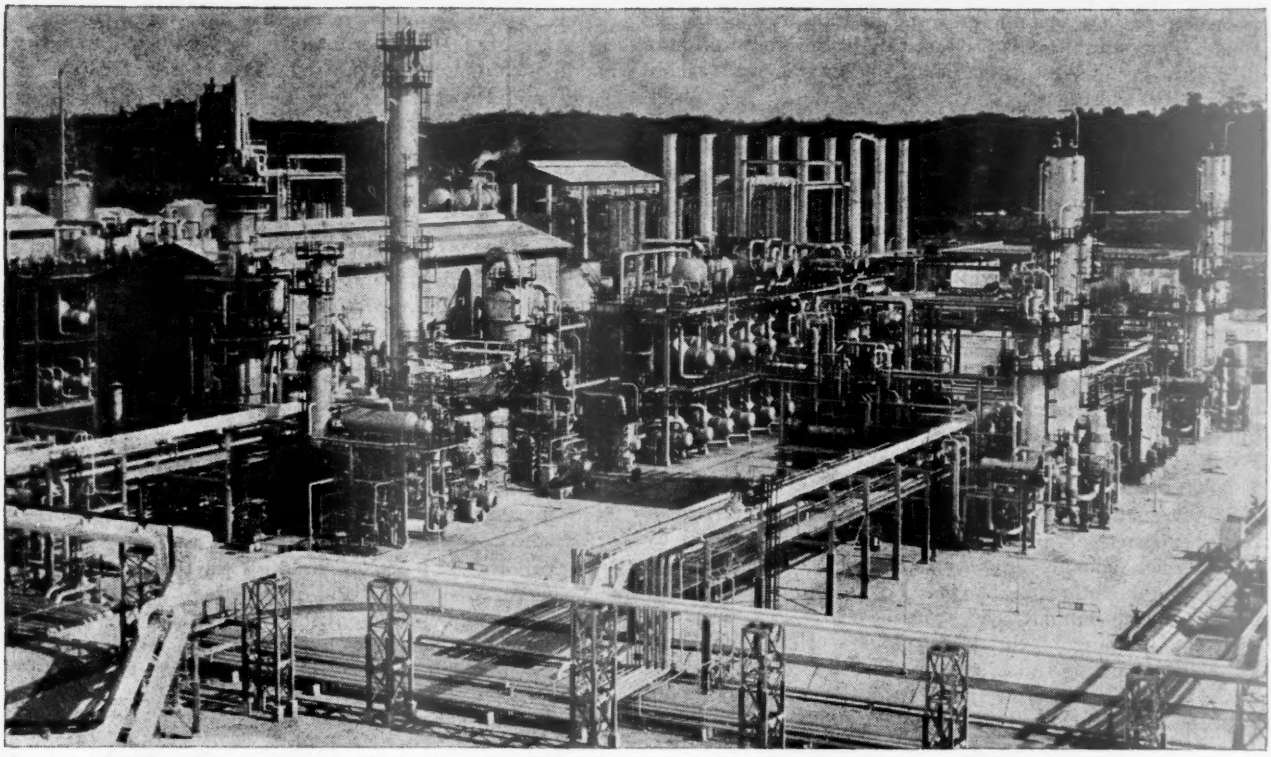
A development plan is being prepared by the Brunei Government with these objectives, among others, in view. It is expected that the new National Development Plan will make provision for the development of agriculture so as to increase production of staple foodstuffs, by more effective farming methods and by opening up new land; and that it will encourage the establishment of secondary and processing industries. Obvious areas for development of this kind are the utilisation of the forests, both for sawlogs and pulp; the exploitation of silica sand deposits; fisheries development (including exploitation of the prawn catch); and oil palm development.

The Government has announced that it is forming a company to operate a State airline and among other projects concerning which there has been some speculation in the business community is a State shipping line. There has also been speculation about the State offering inducements, eg tax holidays, possibly through a State development corporation, to encourage such developments.

The State could hardly be in a better position to launch a programme of productive economic development. Having devoted the greater part of its development effort since the end of World War II to major capital projects it is now equipped with as good an infrastructure as can be found for any area of its size in the region. The new deepwater port,

The natural gas liquefaction plant at Lumut in Brunei operated by Brunei LNG which was opened by His Highness The Sultan of Brunei.





Another view of the natural gas liquefaction plant at Lumut in Brunei operated by Brunei LNG which was opened by His Highness The Sultan of Brunei last year.

which has a depth alongside in excess of 30 ft. below Admiralty Chart Datum, has a wharf 1,405 ft. long and 37,800 sq. ft. of godown space, together with a cold store and bonded store, etc., and at the same time an oil terminal bunker has been installed.

The new international airport has a 12,000 ft. runway, capable of taking any aircraft now flying. It is being used by four operators with direct scheduled flights to London, Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong. (With the introduction of a flight from Kota Kinabalu in Sabah, a short flight from Brunei, to Manila, businessmen will also have a convenient outlet to the Philippines).

Municipal services including electricity, potable water, and sewerage, are laid on. Many miles of good road have been put in. Government expenditure is being complemented by private development. During the past year two new office blocks on prime sites in the capital have been opened, one financed jointly by the Chartered Bank and Borneo Company, and the other by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (whose offices occupy the ground floor). A new hotel has been built; and all over the State houses and flats which, increasingly, are of modern design are going up.

In the meantime, the oil industry, the economic basis for the development of the State, is itself in process of continuing development, and is producing (in addition to natural gas) oil at 250,000 barrels per day, the highest sustained rate since commercial production started in 1929

In the early days, production of oil came from land wells almost entirely in the western corner of the State bordering on Sarawak. Production on land, however, is slowing down and for a number of years past exploration and production has been concentrated on the adjacent seabed. The greater proportion of current production comes from offshore wells and further exploration of the seabed continues (Brunei's claim to the continental shelf contiguous to the territorial waters of Brunei was made in a proclamation dated 1954). The State's reserves of hydrocarbons is placed by some forecasts as being sufficient for 20 or 30 years supply at present rates of extraction.

Since 1929, Shell has had the biggest stake in the Brunei oil industry and (together with its associated company Brunei LNG Ltd.) is still the only oil producing company in the State. Two other companies have concessions for exploration of territorial waters (but not the continental shelf) and onshore areas: they are Sunray Borneo and Ashland Oil. Brunei Shell Petroleum (BSP) has, as well as its concessions on land and in territorial waters, a concession of over 3,000 sq. miles on the continental shelf.

Since the war, BSP has invested over $B217 million (say £36 million) in exploration, in addition to investment in fixed assets related to the industry. These include installations to enable loading of oil and liquefied natural gas on ships in deep water beyond the shallow sea along the shore. Virtually all the oil is exported through a 32 in. diameter submarine loading line connected to a single buoy mooring (SBM) six-and-a-half miles offshore; and the liquefied natural gas tankers load through sophisticated equipment at the end of a jetty two-and-a-half miles long.

Because of the shallowness of the sea immediately offshore all heavy equipment and supplies imported (320,000 tons in 1973) have to be discharged from ocean-going ships at Labuan (a Malaysian island in Brunei Bay), and trans-shipped to the part of Kuala Belait close by the BSP headquarters in Brunei. There the company maintains a yard for assembling components of marine rigs.

A great breakthrough in the Brunei oil industry came in 1973 when the first shipment of liquefied natural gas was shipped to Japan. This represented the culmination of five years work, and an investment of over $B600 million (say £100 million). The liquefaction plant at Lumut (near BSP's headquarters at Seria) is the largest, most modern and, it is said, the most successful in the world. It is a model for others

elsewhere and attracts interest from the industry all over the world. The natural gas is produced by BSP from an offshore field, ('the South West Ampa field') whence it is piped ashore to the plant at Lumut.

On shore, the treatment of the gas is undertaken by Brunei LNG Ltd. This is a company incorporated in Brunei and owned by Shell, Mitsubishi interests and the Brunei Government in the ratio of 45:45:10. Brunei LNG owns the liquefaction plant and tanker loading facilities. The liquefied gas is sold to Coldgas Trading Ltd. (a joint Shell/Mitsubishi company) which transports it to Japan in specially designed 46,000-barrel capacity tankers owned by Shell on long term charter to Coldgas (there will eventually be seven of these tankers in use). The contractual arrangements with the companies in Japan provide for a basic quantity of about 5 million tons of liquefied natural gas a year to be delivered after the build-up period for a total of about 20 years. This represents a delivered value of the LNG amounting to at least some $B6,000 million (say £1,000 million).

The Brunei oil industry constitutes an obvious target for British exporters, although the competition is strong, especially from foreign (mainly American) companies with long experience in the industry. (The only British company to receive mention in the company's list of major contractors concerned with the building of the LNG plant is Head Wrightson Process Engineering Ltd. which provided the cooling towers.) In the past BSP (which is responsible for the logistical back-up of Brunei LNG Ltd.) has provided nearly all its own facilities to support exploration and production. However, in accordance with changed policy, a good deal of the support services are now being undertaken by contractors, and this trend is increasing.

There are at present over 20 contracting companies associated with BSP. Although most of these are foreign, two British companies are working with BSP, ie BSO ('Borneo Straits Offshore'), which handles part of BSP's marine fleet, and Ocean Inchcape Ltd. (OIL) which is establishing an offshore industrial logistics base for servicing production rigs, investment in the first phase of which amounts to $B3 million (about £500,000) at Muara the new deep-water port at the eastern end of the State. All the sophisticated materials-handling equipment used by the company is British.

BSP needs to maintain large stocks of materials. At the end of 1973 these amounted in value to $B58 million (say £10 million), and included 47,000 items ranging from steel pipes to hospital drugs. In addition to these materials the company had on its books at the end of 1973 movable items, eg aircraft, drilling rigs, cranes, marine craft, vehicles and office machinery, valued at $B120 million (say £12 million). Procurement of materials is based on quality and price, and orders are placed all over the world. Delivery is of the utmost importance.

A good deal of the procurement is undertaken through Shell International's own organisation taking advantage of computerised procedures. Thus a requirement in Brunei can be automatically telexed to London, The Hague and Singapore without the requirement being known necessarily to potential suppliers in Brunei at all. On the other hand the materials department could well take advantage of knowledge it may have of specific sources of a particular requirement, locally or elsewhere.

For exporters in a position to satisfy the company's requirements as regards delivery and quality there would be advantage in maintaining contact with the company. The company for its part is by no means hidebound in its attitude to new suppliers, provided they can demonstrate that they can meet the criteria.

Despite the considerable changes in the commercial and economic background to the country, the conditions governing opportunities for British exporters in Brunei are basically little different from those described in 'Brunei as a Market'. As a market for consumer goods and consumer durables the outstanding factor is the small size of the country and the consequently small demand. There is a case therefore for considering integrating marketing arrangements for Brunei with a regional approach.

On the Government side there may be opportunities for participation in productive economic projects when the new National Development Plan is published and gets under way. It may also be expected that there may still be capital projects planned, for which there may be openings for engineering consultancies. It is possible that with the more sophisticated approach to development planning by the Government (which has built up an Economic Planning Unit which at present has a staff of 26 including six graduates – all of whom are Bruneis) there could be a demand for consultancies to help at the technical level to plan and launch new Government projects.

On the other hand it should not be assumed that the greatly increased public revenue of the country necessarily means that public expenditure, which has for long been high on the development side, will increase necessarily in proportion. The Government of Brunei has a record of careful and responsible use of its funds and it may be expected that this policy will continue. The Government will drive a good hard bargain and will watch keenly for a fair return.

It is true that for historical reasons British exporters (including exporters of invisibles, eg consultants) may sometimes feel that they have the edge over foreign competitors. It would, however, be a misreading of the present situation for exporters to believe that they are assured of a captive market and they could well go wrong in expecting it. The oil company's requirements for services and materials can be expected to continue for many years to come. Here again, experience and ability to deliver are essential for success. Overall it may be said that within the limitations of scale and the specialised nature of the market, there are opportunities to do business in Brunei for British exporters (including consultants and other operators in invisibles) who try hard.

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade (at the appropriate Regional Office for firms outside London, and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the South East of England). The Department, in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help, where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the Commercial Officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The Department of Trade would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessmen intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas Commercial Officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the Department needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

BOTB News

British firms told: 'act now - and sell to Canada'

'The time could not be more opportune, and increasingly more business is being placed in Britain. If you have any capacity during next year you should take action now,' said Mr. H. Porter, joint managing director, Motherwell Bridge Engineering Ltd., to representatives of over 60 firms in Birmingham on 25 November. Mr. Porter was speaking at a seminar, 'Canada West – 1975' sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board in conjunction with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and held at the Holiday Inn, Birmingham.

Referring to the development of nuclear energy in Western Canada, Mr. Porter said Canadian contractors were looking to the United Kingdom for equipment and that any company which has in the past supplied to the nuclear field has excellent prospects in Canada. Mr. Porter stressed that if British manufacturers waited for a large nuclear programme in the United Kingdom they could miss the international boat.

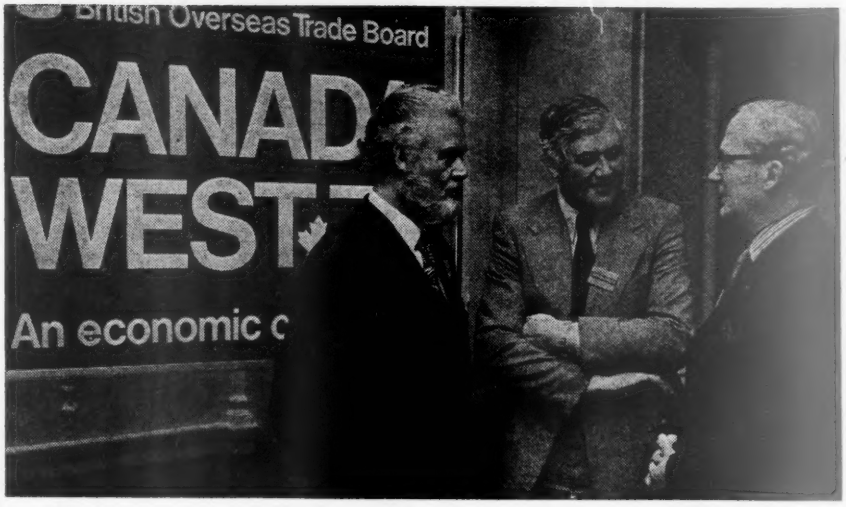
Mr. B. L. Strachan, the British Consul General in Vancouver, spoke about the openings in British Columbia and said that 'this fastest growing province of Canada needs to import a whole range of consumer goods – durables, electrical goods, hardware, clothing, footwear, luxury items, fine food and giftware for her tourist trade'. He reminded his audience that British Columbia had rightly been described as the most British of the Canadian provinces, where there was immense goodwill for Britain and for things British.

Mr. G. Miles, the British Consul in Edmonton, Alberta spoke of major energy industry projects in Alberta and of the Province's pivotal role in Canada's energy scenario. At the centre of Alberta's potential was the Athabasca Oil Sands which cover some 19,000 square miles and contain more oil than the entire world's known reserves. Mr. Miles outlined the many and varied projects which are planned, based on the exploitation of the oil sands. He said there were unparalleled opportunities in Western Canada today for British capital and consumer goods and for 'know-how'.

The chairman of the seminar was Lord Garnock, vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board's North American Advisory Group. The other speakers were Mr. H. Pickering, Agent General for Alberta, and Mr. E. Sarton, Director, Industry and Commerce, Government of Alberta.

The audience was given details of a series of missions to Canada during 1975 which the British Overseas Trade Board is planning in order to help firms assess the market potential. The first, from 21 April to 2 May, is for manufacturers of extractive, processing and ancillary equipment. Mission members will visit Edmonton, Calgary, Fort McMurray and Vancouver. The second mission from 16 to 31 May is concerned with the infrastructure requirements of a developing area – equipment for entire towns, schools, hospitals, pollution control plant as well as consumer goods. The missions will visit centres in Alberta and British Columbia.

The seminar was the first of five which took place last week. The others were held in London (26 November), Manchester (27 November), Glasgow (28 November) and Sheffield (3 December).



The BOTB, in conjunction with Chambers of Commerce, organised day-long seminars at five centres on the opportunities for British exporters in Canada West. The seminars were led by Lord Garnock, vice-chairman of the BOTB's North American Advisory Group, who is seen here (centre) talking before the London seminar to Mr. A. Robinson, Woodward Stores (London) Ltd., and Mr. H. Pickering (right), Agent General for Alberta.

The Annual Council Lunch of the United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association was held at Grosvenor House on 25 November. Picture shows (left to right) Sir Nicholas Cayzer Bt., President, UKSATA, HE Dr. The Hon. Carel de Wet, Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa and Lord Thorneycroft, Chairman, British Overseas Trade Board.

Opportunities for British building products in Japan

'Despite the fundamental differences between traditional Japanese construction methods and western systems and materials, there is a growing sector of westernised ferro-concrete construction, including luxury apartment blocks, hotels and offices, which gives considerable opportunities to some British products if they will research their prospects in depth,' states the *Japanese Market for Building Materials*, a report published by the British Overseas Trade Board. The report adds: 'the Japanese economy is forecast to resume growth early next year and this is therefore the right time to be considering how to sell in Japan.'

Information is provided on the market possibilities for specific building materials. These include:

Ceramic tiles. 'One aspect of the trend towards westernisation in Japan is the increase in popularity of ceramic design tiles for use as interior decorating material.' The report considers future market prospects to be good in the long term.

Sealants. The report comments on the prospects for nine different types of sealants. In particular it predicts an expanding market for oil based sealants, butyl, polysulphide, acryl, urethane and neoprene.

Bathroom and sanitaryware. The report states 'There are some prospects for imports at the very top end of the market in the luxury apartments and the western style hotels.'

Water taps. 'Future prospects are very good indeed as Japan seeks to achieve something approaching western standards of sanitation,' says the report.

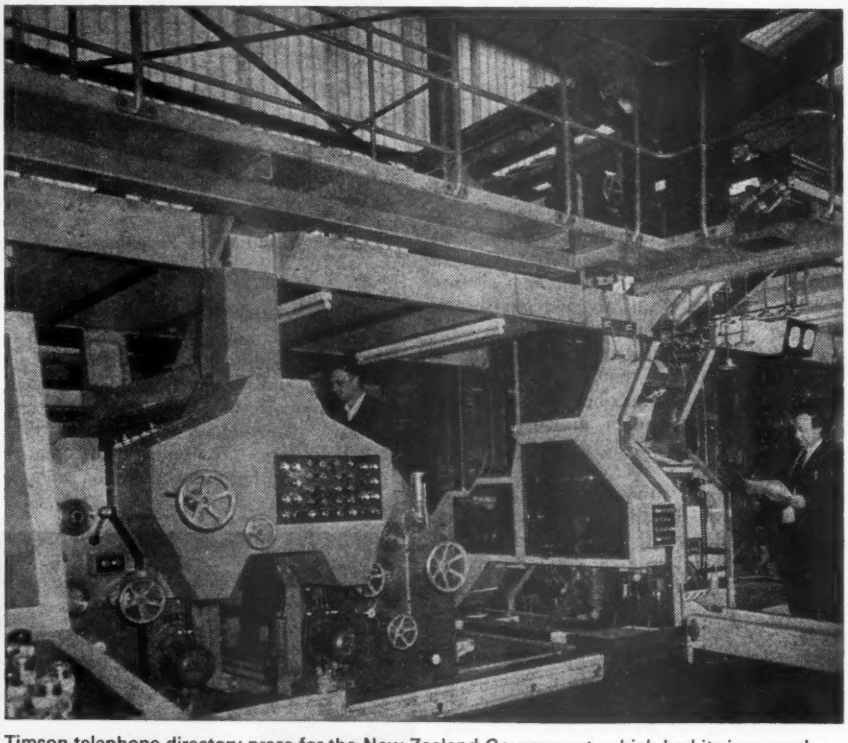
Vinyl wallcoverings. The report states that imports are expected to show a steady increase each year and that the market for vinyl wallcoverings can be expected to expand to take in the middle and lower income groups.

The report stresses that it is essential for firms to patent their products where possible before venturing into the Japanese market. Companies are also strongly advised to register trade names.

General information in the report includes the number of houses started during recent years, types of construction of houses, size of families and the number of separate households.

The Japanese Market for Building Materials was prepared for the British Overseas Trade Board by the Commercial Department of the British Embassy at Tokyo. It is available to British manufacturers, price £2 post free from the Central Library, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

BOTB convened with the Building Centre a half-day conference on 27 November to discuss the findings of a report published recently by the BOTB, *A Preliminary Market Appraisal of the Construction Industry in the Far East.* Speakers at the conference were (left to right) P. Hartnack, BOTB General Export Services Branch; T. C. Coram, BOTB Export Marketing Research Adviser, D. Clayton, executive director, Building Centre, and D. E. Frith, Overseas Market Research Ltd.



Timson telephone directory press for the New Zealand Government, which had its inaugural run at Timson's factory at Kettering last week. The £500,000 machine is part of one of the largest export orders handled by British industry for printing overseas. Including associated equipment such as a computer and a phototypesetting machine, the order is valued at over £2½ million. Once the 132-ton press is installed in New Zealand, it will be joined by two Linotron 303 phototypesetting machines from Britain, complete with a sophisticated pagination system, worth a total of £360,000, and a computer.

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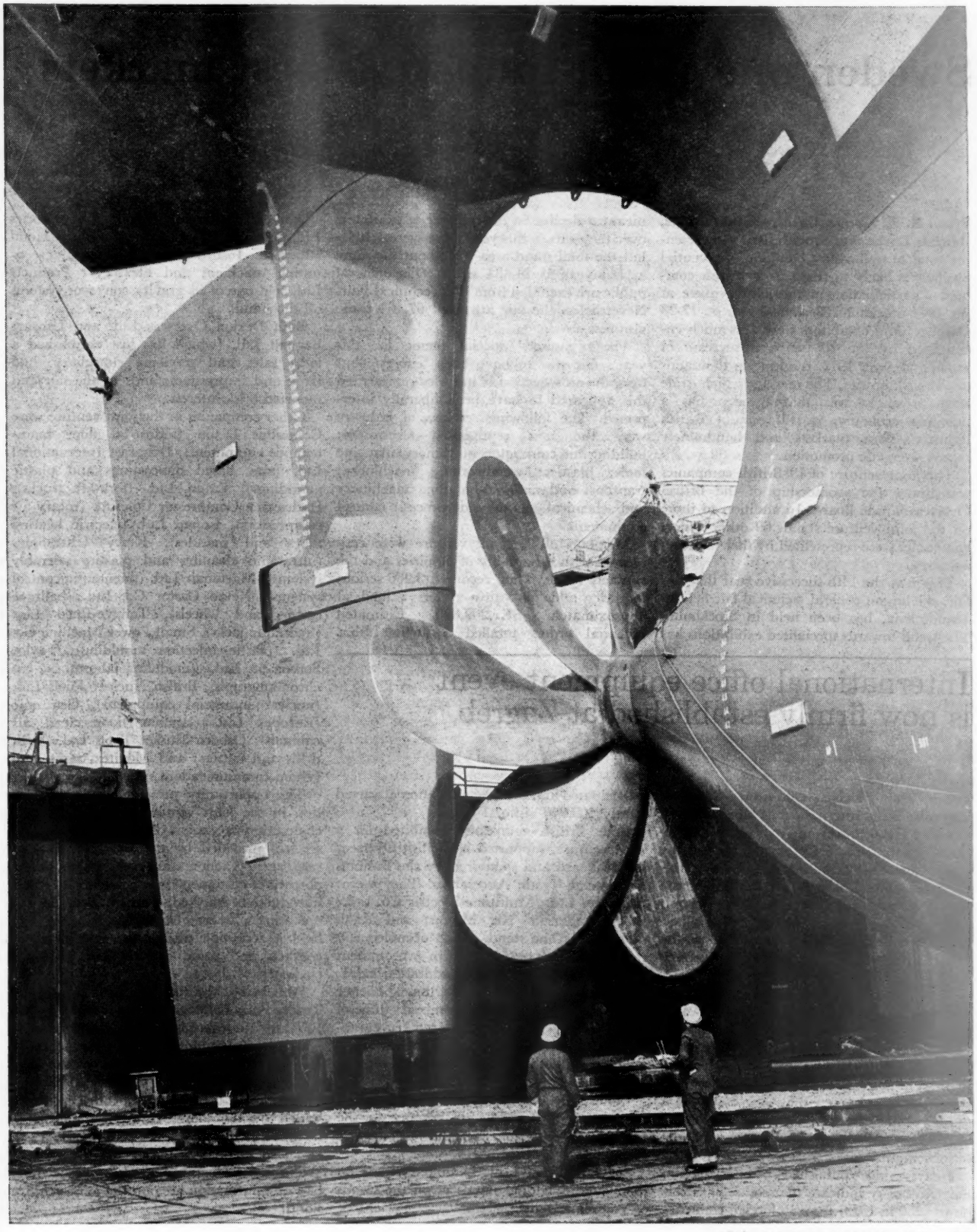


Exhibitions and Fairs

Sweden one of our industry's best markets

From R. H. House, Commercial Officer, British Embassy, Stockholm: A heartening total of well over £1 million of potential business is likely to result from British companies participation in the joint venture at the 1974 Stockholm Technical Fair on 17-23 October. And exhibitors were also much encouraged by the 20 per cent increase in attendance over 1973, resulting in thousands of serious inquiries. The message which came across strongly was that Sweden has a booming economy, is still one of British industry's best markets and handsomely repays energetic promotion.

The joint venture of 19 British companies was under the sponsorship of the British Overseas Trade Board. In addition to those on the joint venture stand, 69 other British companies were represented by their Swedish agents.

This was the 14th successive year that this fair, the largest general technical fair held in Scandinavia, has been held in Stockholm. The trend towards specialised exhibitions has meant a decline in the number of exhibitors over the years – this year there were 1,103 – but the total stand area was about the same as last year at 14,484 sq. m. The general public are excluded from the Technical Fair. Nevertheless the fair attracted 67,464 trade visitors.

The organisers' special theme for this year's fair was to have been 'energy', but from the cross-section of industry represented this appeared to have been liberally interpreted. The following sections of industry were the best represented – electronics; building and contractors machinery; machine tools; plastics; woodworking machinery; transport and material-handling machinery and chemical plant and process control equipment.

Members of the joint venture were very pleased with the quality of inquiries and the contacts made. They recorded 3,266 serious inquiries and took firm orders valued at approximately SKr.209,800. Estimated potential orders totalled a further SKr. 11,430,000. Automatic Systems Laboratories Ltd. left behind with the Swedish Metal Research Institute an automatic creep-testing machine; and Flexiveyor Products Ltd. sold one of its gravity conveyor systems off the stand.

Both Dexion Overseas Ltd. and Lansing Bagnall Ltd. (which has just established a local sales and servicing subsidiary) had large and impressive stands at the fair and reported brisk interest.

Other companies in the joint venture were Columbus Dixon (industrial floor maintenance equipment), Dynacast International Ltd. (zinc based die-castings and plastic mouldings), Eaton Ltd. (fork-lift trucks), Hydrovane Compressor Co. Ltd. (rotary air compressors), Isopad Ltd. (electric heating tapes and mantles), Kerry Ultrasonics (ultrasonic cleaning and plastics assembly systems), Martonair Ltd. (pneumatic control systems), Nevro Castor Co. Ltd. (ballrace castors and wheels), Tangye-Epco Ltd. (hydraulic jacks), Small Power Machine Co. Ltd. (plastic injection moulding), Taylor Servomex Ltd. (modular laboratory gas chromatograph), British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. (nuclear industrial equipment), Centronic (Europe) Ltd. (laminar floor clean air cabinets), Osborn-Musket Tools Ltd. (twist drills and cutters) and Movitex Signs Ltd. (visual communications systems).

The opportunity presented by participation in the joint venture was used by two companies to exploit the trade promotion services provided by the Embassy. In one case, agency action was taken. In the other, potential customers were identified and introductions effected. The Embassy, in co-operation with members of the British group held a reception during the fair for local contacts and some existing and potential customers.

Well before the time of the fair a special Trade Fair Bulletin was compiled by the Embassy Information Section describing the activities of the joint venture companies and the equipment to be on display at the fair; 4,000 copies were sent to specific Swedish companies in the sections of industry represented by the joint venture companies. A further 1,000 copies were sent to the Press and also used as hand-outs by the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce which had an information area on the joint venture stand.

International office equipment event is now firmly established at Zagreb

From the British Consulate-General, Zagreb: Sixth International Office Machinery and Data Processing Exhibition (Interbiro), Zagreb, 21-26 October: This was the 6th in the series of annual Interbiro exhibitions. Interbiro is now firmly established as a serious and professional event in the Zagreb Fair calendar and is the only specialised exhibition held in Yugoslavia covering the business equipment and data processing fields.

Before the exhibition opened there had been fears that the likely business results would be adversely affected by the import restrictions introduced in August by the Yugoslav Government. In the event, although these fears were not entirely unfounded, there was no evidence to suggest that they had been a serious obstacle to the placing of firm orders or that they had inhibited buyers from making serious inquiries.

Figures since published by the Zagreb Fair Authority indicate that some 300 exhibitors (250 in 1973) from 18 foreign countries participated and that the exhibition attracted nearly 100,000 visitors!

Four British companies exhibited on a joint venture, supported by British Overseas Trade Board and sponsored by the Business Equipment Trade Association. They were: Gestetner Ltd.; Multitone Electric Co. Ltd.; Block Anderson – Nig Mason; and Rank Xerox Ltd. The stand, which occupied 250 sq. m. of space, was located in a prominent position in one of the main exhibition halls.

In terms of business results, the experience of the four British firms was mixed: three of them were very satisfied indeed (eg equipment sold off the stand) with the outcome, whereas for the fourth the exhibition did not quite fulfil expectations.

Other official group stands were mounted by the Federal Republic of Germany (for the first time) and the German Democratic Republic.

Several British firms exhibited either on their own individual stands or on the stands of Yugoslav agents.

Stand plant sold at marine market

From A. Hazebroek, Commercial Officer, British Embassy, The Hague: This was the 13th International Shipbuilding, Marine Engine and Port Equipment Exhibition (Europort) at Amsterdam (12-16 November). The oil crisis and the fact that this was an 'off-engine' year (the marine engine manufacturers not displaying this time but again in 1975) had their effects on the exhibition. If not so obvious in the number of participants, this was certainly noticeable in the number of visitors passing the gates. Most standholders, including those in the British joint venture, reported a rather quiet time. There were, however, notable exceptions.

One of the participants was kept busy throughout the show and even sold machinery straight off the stand. Another of the British standholders, although not obtaining immediate results, expected considerable sales in this market in the near future, due to a change in legislation and the approval of his products by the Netherlands Shipping Inspectorate.

A manufacturer of a unique product for use in ports was confident that contacts he had made on this occasion would lead to some valuable sales in the near future. A company producing products for which there is little international competition reported inquiries to be more or less the same as last year.

Two manufacturers of a similar type of product both had a good deal of interest shown in their equipment, and one even sold machinery off the stand. A display of a hover-type vehicle attracted a great deal of attention and considerable interest was aroused by its potential applications.

In the joint venture, three promotional displays were included—for a port, a shipyard and an airline. All three reported a satisfactory number of inquiries and were confident that future business would develop.

The total impression of the joint venture was that, in general, the participants were satisfied but had hoped for a bigger attendance. Nevertheless, many of the participants considered that they would be back next time.

The emergence of the offshore industry as a major business in recent years was also noticeable at the exhibition. Besides the UK, there were also joint ventures from Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Japan and Canada. Several other British firms displayed either on their own or in small private groups. These companies in general were satisfied with the inquiries they received at the exhibition.

In conjunction with the event, the International Maritime Congress Europort '74 was held at the RAI Congress Centre next door. There were three themes: servicing the offshore industry; port planning and construction, and fighting marine pollution. British experts were among those reading papers.

Simplex Time Recorder Co. (UK) Ltd. was one of 21 British firms which exhibited at the 13th Europort (International Shipbuilding, Marine Engine and Port Equipment Exhibition), Amsterdam, 12-16 November. The British display was organised under joint venture terms by the British Overseas Trade Board in conjunction with the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Simplex presented its range of marine clock systems and fire alarm systems. Picture shows John F. Govier, sales engineer of the company (left), discussing the Marine Master Clock System with a customer.

Frankfurt automobile workshop showroom visited by buyers from fifty countries

From Harry Homann, Pro-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Frankfurt: Automechanika Exhibition, Frankfurt, 18-22 October. The third since its inception in September 1971, Automechanika has now proved itself the most important specialised exhibition of automobile workshop and garage equipment in Europe. Originally produced as a substitute for the Frankfurt International Motor Show, which in 1971 was cancelled at short notice, Automechanika has now acquired truly international character and recognition. This time it was visited by over 47,000 trade buyers from 50 countries.

This year's Automechanika covered a net Exhibition area of just over 27,000 sq. m. on which a total of 576 firms, including 139 from 25 countries, exhibited.

British manufacturers of automotive parts and accessories realised at an early stage the importance of this event as a venue for increasing export sales to most parts of the world. Their participation in Automechanika is now an established feature of the exhibition, which attracts the attention of a wide range of serious trade buyers.

This is borne out by the success of 15 British exhibitors who participated in the joint venture which the British Overseas Trade Board sponsored in collaboration with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders at this latest Automechanika. Some of the British exhibitors at first thought that the London Motor Show, being held almost simultaneously, would tempt away a number of potential overseas customers. They were glad to see that quite a few visitors had used the opportunity to visit both shows on the same trip.

The German domestic market for automotive equipment and accessories has weakened mainly as a result of the 25 per cent fall in German car production this year. A linked factor is the tendency for the average German motorist to put off buying a new car longer than hitherto. At the same time, servicing and repair costs are steadily going up in the Federal Republic. This has already forced a number of workships to close down as motorists try to avoid high servicing and repair chages by doing as much as they can themselves. This development has whetted the appetite of garage and workshop owners for new equipment offering savings in labour and other costs. Exhibitors of such products at Automechanika benefited from this trend. A further benefit arose from the growing demand for do-it-yourself products.

Many of the British joint venture exhibitors are already firmly represented in the German market and have been selling their products here for a number of years. Their exhibits included engine testing instruments, repair tools and materials, oil coolers and air-conditioning units, engine oils, car mirrors, roof racks, car instruments, car key fobs, shock absorbers and children's safety seats.

The majority of the British firms were well satisfied with the level of inquiries and orders received, as they told British Consul-General, Frankfurt, John Fearnley when he called on them.

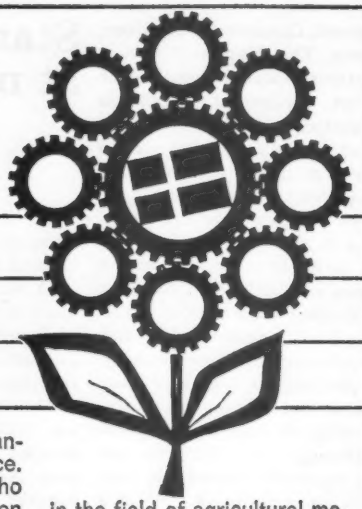
Graphics and printing gear seen at Chicago exposition

A wide range of new equipment for the graphic arts and printing industries was displayed by UK exhibitors at the International Graphic Arts Exposition, Print '74, McCormick Place, Chicago, 16-25 November. Twenty-four British companies, sponsored by the British Printing Machinery Association, participated at this exhibition with the support of the British Overseas Trade Board.

Print '74, the largest printing equipment show ever held in the United States, was expected to attract over 400 exhibitors and some 50,000 visitors from all over the world. The exhibition – held only once every six years – covers machinery and supplies for printers, lithographers, gravure printers, newspapers, typesetters, bookbinders, photo-engravers and other allied industry trades.

agromek

international messe for landbrugsmekanisering 21.–25. januar 1975 i Herning



Advanced technical machinery and equipment will welcome you at the Exhibition Centre of Herning where Agromek '75 is held.

Agromek '75 is a continuation of the Agrima and Inter-Agromek exhibitions. The purpose of the exhibition is to bring together all manufacturers of external and internal agricultural machinery in one common exhibition in order to enable Danish farmers and foreign buyers to get a total survey of machinery and mechannical equipment in one place. Danish manufacturers, who export 62 % of the production and are well-known all over the world, show you the latest machinery and equipment for mechanization of modern agriculture.

At Agromek '75 you will get a unique opportunity of studying and comparing new and well-known products. If you want to keep yourself informed on the latest developments within the field of agricultural mechanization you must visit Agromek '75 – an important meeting place for an increasing number of foreign buyers. **Agromek '75 is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.**

Further information about Agromek '75 can be obtained from the Secretariat: **Agromek '75**, 35 D Holmetoften, DK-8270 Højbjerg, Denmark.

Organizers: Danish Manufacturers of Internal Agricultural Mechanization Equipment and The Association of Danish Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery.

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Guide to the Departments of

Industry

Trade

Prices and Consumer Protection

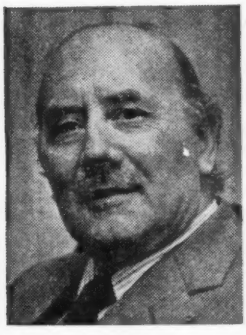
Third edition

The Department of Industry

The Department is responsible for general industrial policy, and for the industrial component of regional policy, including financial assistance to industry under the Industry Act. It sponsors individual manufacturing industries, including iron and steel, aircraft and shipbuilding; it is responsible for two nationalised industries, the British Steel Corporation and the Post Office. The Department is responsible for technical services to industry, and for industrial research and development, including civil aerospace research and the supervision of the industrial research establishments of the former Department of Trade and Industry. The Design Council and the National Research Development Corporation also come within its sphere.

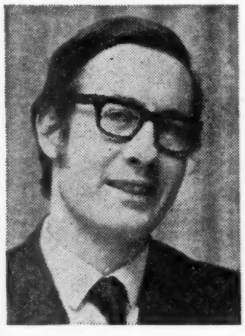
Secretary of State for Industry

Anthony Wedgwood Benn



Minister of State

Lord Beswick
(also Department's spokesman in the House of Lords)



Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Michael Meacher

1 General manufacturing industry
2 Chemicals and textiles
3 Shipbuilding policy
4 Metals, electrical engineering, process plant and industrial technology
5 Mechanical engineering
6 Computers, systems and electronics
7 Iron and steel
8 Industrial R & D
9 Aircraft industry, including aerospace

Mr. Meacher has special responsibility for items 1-6, reporting to Lord Beswick. Lord Beswick has special responsibility for items 7-9, although Mr. Meacher, together with the Secretary of State, speaks on these subjects in the House of Commons.

Minister of State

Eric Heffer

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Gregor MacKenzie

1 Industry Act
2 National Enterprise Board
3 Planning Agreements
4 Regional policy
5 Regional industrial finance
6 Regional industrial distribution
7 Regional development grants
8 Investment grants
9 Regional offices
10 Small firms

Mr. MacKenzie has special responsibility for items 4-10, reporting to Mr. Heffer. He also has special responsibility for posts and telecommunications affairs, reporting direct to the Secretary of State.

Department of Industry: Headquarters Organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Antony Part
The following Deputy Secretaries report direct to Sir Antony Part – Dr. I. Maddock, Mr. D. le B. Jones, Mr. M. J. Kerry, Prof. A. T. Peacock, Mr. L. S. Berman, Mr. D. A. Lovelock and Mr. A. Lord (except for Industrial Planning Division).

Secretary (Industry): P. W. Carey
The following Deputy Secretaries report to Mr. Carey – Mr. R. F. Prosser, Mr. G. D. W. Odgers Mr. R. H. W. Bullock and Mr. A. Lord (for Industrial Planning Division only).

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
R. F. Prosser*	Regional Industrial Development	RID	M. H. M. Reid
	Regional Industrial Finance	RIF	A. J. Lippitt
	Regional Development Grants	RDG	J. E. Barnes
	Small Firms	SF	J. E. Barnes
G. D. W. Odgers Director, Industrial Development	Managerial and Technical Services	IDU	M. C. Ashworth
	Financial Services		D. G. Eastmond
	Monitoring		A. W. Kay
	Industry Studies		A. Gray
R. H. W. Bullock	Paper, Timber and Miscellaneous Manufactures Branch	PTM	J. E. Barnes
	Chemicals and Textiles	CT	P. W. Ridley
	Shipbuilding Policy	SBP	E. V. Marchant
	Minerals, Metals, Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies	MEPT	D. C. Clark
	Mechanical Engineering	M	D. N. Byrne
	Computers, Systems and Electronics	CSE	M. P. Lam
	Iron and Steel	IS	S. J. Gross
I. Maddock Chief Scientist	R & D Requirements	RR	B. W. Oakley
	R & D Contractors	RC	J. W. Nichols
D. le B. Jones	Air	Air	A. Warrington
	Space and Air Research	SAR	H. G. R. Robinson
	Concorde	Concorde	K. G. H. Binning
	Posts and Telecommunications	PT	D. G. C. Lawrence
M. J. Kerry The Solicitor	Overseas Trade and ECGD	Sol A	T. D. Salmon
	Domestic Commercial Law; Industry Bill; Aerospace; Posts and Telecommunications; Consumer Affairs and Prices	Sol B	W. C. Beckett
	Prosecutions and Investigations	Sol C	J. A. Trapnell
	Industry and Industrial Assistance	Sol D	*Assistant Solicitors* W. T. Benyon R. Higgins
Prof. A. T. Peacock Chief Economic Adviser	Economics and Statistics 1	EcS1	D. R. H. Sawers
	Economics and Statistics 3	EcS3	P. M. Rees
	Economics and Statistics 4	EcS4	R. O. Goss
L. S. Berman Director of Statistics	Economics and Statistics 5	EcS5	T. Paterson
	Economics and Statistics 6	EcS6	Miss R. J. Maurice
	Business Statistics Office	BSO	M. C. Fessey
D. A. Lovelock Principal Establishment Officer	Establishment Senior Staff Management	SSM	G. Parker
	Establishment Personnel	EP	D. N. Charlish
	Establishment Management Services and Manpower	EM	G. C. Lowe
	Establishment General Services	EG	J. Fish
A. Lord Principal Finance Officer	Finance and Economic Appraisal	FEA	H. Scholes
	Accountancy Services	AccS	H. A. Parfitt
	Industrial and Commercial Policy	IC	Miss A. E. Mueller
	Industrial Planning	IP	R. E. Dearing
	Information †	Inf	R. J. J. Tuite
	Parliamentary Branch ‡	PB	Miss P. A. Davey

Industrial Advisers
S. Baker (Co-ordinator),
P. R. Weigall

* The Regional Directors and Directors for Scotland and Wales, as well as the Industrial Directors in the Assisted Areas, also report to Mr. Prosser.
† Reports direct to Sir Antony Part. ‡ Reports to the PPS to the Secretary of State for Industry.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	27366 and 917929
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	§ 01-834 4422	
CS	Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS	01-834 7032	
DB	Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG	01-212 7676	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	27366
MH	Monsanto House, 10-18 Victoria Street, SW1H 0NQ	01-215 7877	27366
MT	Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1P 4QU	§ 01-834 2255	918829
SM	Shell Mex House, Strand, WC2R 0DP	01-217 3000	22119
TH	Thames House South, Millbank, SW1P 4QJ	§ 01-222 7000	
WB	Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, SE1 8UA	01-275 3000	

§ As from 7 December 1974 the number will be 01-211 3000.

Regional offices are given on page 6. Each Divisional entry overleaf includes an address code to indicate its location.

1-1 Regional Industrial Development **MT**
Industrial aspects of regional development. Designation of Assisted Areas. Regional policy in relation to the EEC. Liaison with departmental regional offices.

1-2 Regional Industrial Finance **MT**
Responsibility for regional selective assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 and for financial assistance under the Local Employment Act 1972 (excluding Sections 7-9 incl.). Industrial Development Certificates. Building and leasing of factories through the Industrial Estates Corporations. Promotion of Assisted Areas. Inward investment.

1-3 Regional Development Grants **MT**
Administration of regional development grants under the Industry Act 1972, and residual work on investment grants under the Industrial Development Act 1966.

1-4 Small Firms **AB**
The focal point within Government where the needs of small firms can be seen as a whole. Matters arising from the Bolton Committee Report. Policy on and central management of Small Firms Information Centres.

1-5 Industrial Development Unit **MT**
Particularly concerned with the needs of industrial development and their solution. Appraisal of cases for selective financial assistance under Part II of the Industry Act 1972.

1-6 Chemicals and Textiles **MT**
Sponsorship of cotton and wool textiles, man-made fibres, clothing, leather, footwear, tobacco, chemicals, rubber, plastics, fertilisers, proprietary medicines, toiletries and sundry related industries.

1-7 Computers, Systems and Electronics **DB**
Sponsorship of the electronics industry (telecommunications, scientific instruments for industrial process control but not numerically controlled machines) and the computer and computer peripheral industries, including software.

1-8 Mechanical Engineering **AB**
Sponsorship of the motor vehicle, metal and woodworking machine-tool, agricultural machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment, welding and manufacturing machinery, and other mechanical engineering products industries.

1-9 Minerals, Metals, Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies **MT**
General policy on mineral development in the UK. Questions of world demand and supply of non-ferrous metals. Sponsorship of non-ferrous metals industries and electrical engineering and process plant engineering and contracting industries. Promotion of industrial technologies (tribology, terotechnology, corrosion and protection, mechanical handling) and of low-cost automation, and sponsorship of mechanical handling and related industries.

1-10 Paper, Timber and Miscellaneous Manufactures Branch **AB/MT**
Sponsorship of paper, timber, board, and miscellaneous manufactures industries, including pottery, glass, cutlery, furniture, etc.

1-11 Shipbuilding Policy **MT**
Sponsorship of the shipbuilding, ship-repairing, marine equipment and civil hovercraft industries.

1-12 Iron and Steel **TH**
Policy relating to the iron and steel industry. Administration of the Iron and Steel Acts. BSC organisation, borrowings, investment and closures. Sponsorship of the private sector iron and steel industry and the foundry industry.

1-13 Space and Air Research **MH**
Research and technological demonstrator programmes on civil aircraft, aero-engines, aircraft equipment and civil space applications. International space activity, ELDO, ESRO, and the European Space Conference (applications programme). Sponsorship of the space and aircraft equipment industries.

1-14 Air **MH**
Sponsorship of the aircraft and aero-engine industries. Ownership and structure of the UK aircraft industry. Government financial interest in Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. and Short Brothers and Harland Ltd. Government investment in civil aircraft and aero-engine projects, including RB211 financing. International matters in the aircraft and aero-engine fields, including civil aircraft and aero-engine exports. Technical and market assessment of current and possible future civil aircraft and air transport systems.

1-15 Concorde **MH**
British Government policy on Concorde; supervision of the approved programme.

1-16 Research and Development Requirements **AB**
Servicing the Requirements Boards set up to determine the objectives of the Department's research and development programmes and the broad allocation of funds, and to commission R & D work. Sponsorship of research in marine technology and materials; Department interest in Government-financed research in universities, research councils and other departments.

1-17 Research and Development Contractors **AB**
Consideration of the responsibilities and problems of public sector contractors, especially those of the industrial research establishments (*see facing page*). Allocation and co-ordination of authorised programmes. Dealing with National Research Development Corporation, Design Council and Queen's Award to Industry (technology section). Research Divisions' interests in overseas science and technology and technical information services. Provides information on overseas science and technology,

Scientific Counsellor reports, German engineering guide lines (VDI Richtlinien), etc. Promotion of the Department's interests in technological manpower, engineering design, Council of Engineering Institutions and the professional institutions. Negotiation of qualifications for freedom of employment in the EEC.

Technology Reports Centre (St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RF. Tel: Orpington 32111).
Information service for industry on UK government and overseas R & D, operates 'Techlink', a selective dissemination service, operates a console linked to the ESRO/ELDO data banks, and other computer retrieval systems.

1-18 Research Establishments, etc.

National Physical Laboratory (Teddington, Middx. Tel: 01-977 3222, Telex 262344).
Metrology, standards, materials studies, computer science, aerodynamics, acoustics, ship hydrodynamics.

National Engineering Laboratory (East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QU. Tel: East Kilbride 20222, Telex 77588).
Engineering structures and materials, fluids, manufacturing systems.

Warren Spring Laboratory (Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 2BX. Tel: Stevenage 3388, Telex 82250).
Chemical and process engineering, mineral processing, environmental pollution.

Laboratory of the Government Chemist (Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ. Tel: 01-928 7900).
Analytical services to Government departments, food chemistry, pesticide residues, environmental pollution.

Pesticide Residue Analysis Information Service (Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ. Tel: 01-928 7900).

Computer-aided Design Centre (Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HB. Tel: Cambridge 63125).
Development of computer-aided design systems for chemical, mechanical, electrical, electronic and civil engineering, building, construction and industrial design.

1-19 Industrial Advisers V

Provide industrial advice for Ministers and senior officials over the whole range of the Department's activities, and beyond to other Departments and to NEDO, the British Overseas Trade Board, etc. Centrally based, the advisers have generally been directors of large companies. Each has experience of general management and more specific experience in specialised fields, and they work within Government for about two years.

1-20 Industrial and Commercial Policy V

Focal point for the Department's interest in economic, financial, fiscal, industrial, social and environmental policies. Also provides some common services for the Departments of Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection.

1-21 Industrial Planning MT

Work on the Government's industrial policy with special reference to the proposals for the introduction of planning agreements, the creation of the National Enterprise Board and the revision of the Industry Act.

1-22 Accountancy Services HH

A common service (provided also for the Departments of Trade, Energy and Prices and Consumer Protection) for all accountancy questions.

1-23 Information V

The Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection have their own Information Divisions which are responsible for the public presentation of Departmental business and publicity services generally. The Department of Industry is responsible for the common information services which cover briefing, paid publicity, external and internal publications and the EEC Information Unit (*see page 14*).

1-24 Economics and Statistics V

Economic and statistical analysis and advice; forecasts and special studies to assist in formulating economic and industrial policies; data collection and processing. There are five divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection. They are: industrial, regional, shipping, aviation and aerospace economics (EcS1); manufacturing industry – monitoring and assessment (EcS3); home economy – economics and statistics; price code and consumer protection (EcS4); international trade and balance of payments (EcS5); financial, shipping, distribution and research and development statistics (EcS6).

Business Statistics Office (Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon., NP7 1XG. Tel: Newport 56111).
The principal Government agency for collecting and processing statistics from business firms.

1-25 Establishment V

There are four divisions which provide common services to the Departments of Industry, Trade, Prices and Consumer Protection: Senior Staff Management – personnel management above Principal level; Establishment Personnel – personnel management Principal level and below; Establishment Management Services and Manpower – organisation policy, management services, manpower forecasts, complementing and staff inspection; Establishment General Services – establishment matters common to all classes, office services, libraries and industrial staff, focal point for Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration cases and Race Relations Board cases.

Statistics and Market Intelligence Library XH
A public reference library of material on overseas markets including large collections of economic and general statistics, catalogues of foreign manufacturers, overseas development plans, and overseas trade and telephone directories.

1-26 Finance and Economic Appraisal AB

General financial policy and control for the Department of Industry and also, as a common service, for the Depart-

ments of Trade and of Prices and Consumer Protection. Co-ordination and preparation of the Estimates and PESC forecasts. Development and application of criteria for evaluation of current and proposed expenditure and of the effectiveness of the expenditure programmes. Liaison and co-ordination for Exchequer and Audit Department, Public Accounts Committee and Select Committee on Expenditure. Control of accounts work and internal audit.

1-27 Solicitor's Department **K**

Acts as adviser on legal matters involved in the work of the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection and the Export Credits Guarantee Department. It is responsible for drafting all subordinate legislation, and for prosecutions arising from Department-administered Acts. There are four divisions. Division A – overseas trade and ECGD; Division B – domestic commercial law, aerospace, posts and telecommunications, and consumer affairs and prices; Division C – prosecutions and investigations; Division D – industry and industrial assistance.

1-28 Parliamentary Branch **V**

Responsible for co-ordinating all parliamentary work for the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection – public and private Bills, subordinate legislation, Parliamentary Questions, etc.

1-29 Posts and Telecommunications **WB**

Nationalised Industry Policy

Sponsorship of the Post Office's Postal, Telecommunications, Data Processing, and Giro and Remittance services: this includes borrowing and capital investment matters; tariffs; incomes policies; Board appointments; constitutional, legislation and land questions; Users' Councils appointments. Sponsorhip of Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Governmental aspects of international postal and telecommunications relations, including EEC, International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and Universal Postal Union (UPU) matters.

Regional and District Offices

The Department of Industry's main regional network is based on its 10 Regional Offices, eight of which are in England, and one each in Scotland and Wales. The Northern Ireland Department of Commerce in Belfast maintains close liaison with the Department on matters of common concern and interest.

The Regional Offices represent the Department in its dealings with industry, local authorities, the Regional Offices of other Government Departments and other local bodies and organisations. The Regional Offices are also responsible for administering selective assistance to industry in Assisted Areas and for other aspects of regional industrial development. Some activities are also undertaken by the Regional Offices on behalf of the Department of Trade, such as export promotion, while the Regional Offices also serve the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection and the Department of Energy.

In addition some parts of the work of these Departments are handled through specialist local offices. The main ones are the offices dealing with Regional Development Grants and the residual Investment Grants under the Department of Industry, and HM Coastguard, Mercantile Marine Offices, Marine Survey Offices and the Official Receivers in bankruptcy and company liquidation under the Department of Trade. The Export Credits Guarantee Department also has local offices. A chain of 10 Small Firms Information Centres has also been established by the Department of Industry; addresses of these offices are given on page 14 of this guide. At the time of going to press with this guide a certain amount of reorganisation was still taking place in the regional structure, including some redistribution. Until this reorganisation is finalised we are using the old county boundaries to indicate division of geographical responsibility.

Small Firms Information Centres are listed on page 14

Scotland

Director for Scotland: E. J. D. Warne
Industrial Director, Scotland: W. B. Kirkpatrick

■● *Office for the whole of Scotland:* 314 St. Vincent Street, **Glasgow** G3 8XF (041-248 2855, Telex 77583).
□ Magnet House, 59 Waterloo Street, **Glasgow** G2 7BT (041-221 9833, Telex 77611).

● *District Office for the Highlands and Islands and North East Scotland:* Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, **Inverness** IV1 1LU (Inverness 30867/8).

Wales

Director for Wales: P. B. Hunt
Industrial Director, Wales: D. C. Simpson

■● *Office for the whole of Wales:* Government Buildings, Gabalfa, **Cardiff** CF4 4YL (Cardiff (0222) 62131, Telex 49267).
□24-26 Newport Road, **Cardiff** CF2 1SY (Cardiff (0222) 42611, Telex 49538).

District Office for North Wales: Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, **Colwyn Bay,** Clwyd. (Colwyn Bay (0492) 44261).

Northern Ireland

R. J. Henderson, Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland, acts as the equivalent of the Regional Director for the Department of Industry.

● *Office for the whole of Northern Ireland:* Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, **Belfast** BT1 4JX (Belfast (0232) 34488, Telex 74578).

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North

Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire

Regional Director: R. L. Sutton
Industrial Director: C. F. Herzberg

■● *Regional Office:* Wellbar House, Gallowgate, **Newcastle upon Tyne** NE1 4TR (Newcastle upon Tyne (0632) 27575, Telex 53178).

□ Queensway House, West Precinct, **Billingham,** Cleveland TS23 2NF (Stockton-on-Tees (0642) 553671, Telex 58608).

● *District Office for Cumberland and Westmorland:* Town Hall, **Cockermouth,** Cumbria CA13 9NP (Cockermouth (090-082) 3498/9, Telex 64173).

North-West

Cheshire, Lancashire and High Peak District of Derbyshire (boroughs of Buxton and Glossop, urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge, and rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith)

Regional Director: Lady Bowden
Regional Industrial Director: A. W. Ward

■● *Regional Office:* Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, **Manchester** M1 4BA (061-236 2171, Telex 667104).

□ St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, **Bootle,** Merseyside L20 3LZ (051-922 4030, Telex 627162).

Yorkshire and Humberside

East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, City of York and Lincolnshire (parts of Lindsey only)

Regional Director: J. H. McEnery
Regional Industrial Director: A. R. M. Graham

■● *Regional Office:* Priestley House, 1 Park Row, **Leeds** LS1 5LF (Leeds (0532) 443171, Telex 557925).

West Midlands

Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire

Regional Director: J. K. L. Thompson

● *Regional Office:* Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, **Birmingham** B2 4DT (021-632 4111, Telex 337021).

East Midlands

Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except High Peak District), Leicestershire, parts of Lincolnshire (parts of Holland and of Kesteven, and City of Lincoln), Rutland and Northamptonshire

Regional Director: E. T. Watson

● *Regional Office:* Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, **Nottingham** NG1 1ES (Nottingham (0602) 46121, Telex 37143).

London and South-East

Greater London, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight and part of Dorset (Poole MB only)

Regional Director: A. C. Coging

Regional Office: Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, **London** SW1P 3HY (01-212 7676, Telex 25991).
Branch Office: Concord House, London Road, **Croydon** CR9 2QB (01-684 9781).

South-West

Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Bristol and Dorset (except Poole)

Regional Director: L. I. Macbeth
Regional Industrial Director: C. E. Cannell

● *Regional Office:* The Pithay, **Bristol** BS1 2PB (Bristol (0272) 291071, Telex 44214).

■ *South-Western Industrial Development Office:* Phoenix House, Notte Street, **Plymouth** PL12 HF (Plymouth (0752) 21891/4, Telex 45494).

East

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely, County of Huntingdon and Peterborough, Norfolk and Suffolk

Regional Director: B. Feinstein

Regional Office: Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, **London** SW1P 3HY (01-212 7676, Telex 25991).
District Office for certain matters for Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Oxfordshire: Market Place House, **Reading,** Berks RG1 2EN (Reading (0734) 581261).

■ Regional Industrial Director (in addition to Regional Director).
● Offices providing services for British exporters (services for British exporters in the London & South-East and Eastern regions are provided by the Department of Trade's headquarters' Export Services and Promotions Division).
□ Regional development grants only.

The Department of Trade

Overseas Trade

The Department is responsible for commercial policy and relations with overseas countries and is concerned with economic policies affecting the international position of the United Kingdom. It promotes United Kingdom commercial interests overseas, negotiates on trade and commercial matters, and administers United Kingdom protective tariffs. Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board, which was set up in January 1972, and has the Secretary of State for Trade as President, the Department promotes British exports, providing an export information service to industry and commerce, largely through the eight regional offices, and handling Government support for overseas trade fairs. The Export Credits Guarantee Department is a separate Department responsible to the Secretary of State for Trade, providing a credit insurance facility, and guaranteeing finance, for exported goods and services.

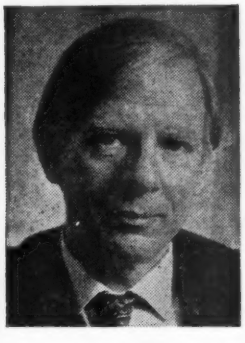
Shipping and Civil Aviation

The Department is the sponsor for the United Kingdom shipping and civil aviation industries including the conduct of international negotiations. It is also responsible for the regulation of marine safety.

The Department sponsors the British Airways Board, the British Airports Authority and the Civil Aviation Authority, and approves the capital investment of these bodies. In addition, the Department issues policy guidance to the Civil Aviation Authority and administers the Authority's annual grant until such time as full recovery of costs is attained.

Commerce and Industry

The Department is responsible in general for the basic legal framework for the regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises, administering a number of statutes governing company affairs and insolvency. It also holds general responsibility for company law, patent, trade mark and copyright matters, and for all matters affecting insurance. The Department of Trade is also the sponsor Department for tourism and the hotel and travel industries; the newspaper, printing and publishing industries; the film industry and the distributive and service trades.



Secretary of State for Trade and President of the Board of Trade

Peter Shore

Overseas, trade policy, including EEC questions, commercial relations and tariffs
Export Credits Guarantee Department
British Overseas Trade Board
Tourism and hotel and travel industries
Newspaper, film and publishing industries
Distributive and service trades

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State – Trade

Eric Deakins

Civil aviation, marine and shipping policy
Companies legislation
Insurance supervision
Insolvency service
Patent Office

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State – Companies, Aviation and Shipping

Stanley Clinton Davis

Department of Trade: Headquarters Organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Peter Thornton

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
R. Fell, Export Credits Guarantee Department	Medium and Long Term Guarantees	ECGD	K. W. Cotterill
	International Relations and Central Services		D. C. Smith
	Marketing and Comprehensive Guarantees		J. C. M. Mason
J. S. Rooke, Chief Executive, British Overseas Trade Board	Export Services and Promotions	ESP	W. K. Ward
	Overseas Finance and Planning*	OFP	D. N. Royce
	Special Adviser on Japanese Market		P. G. A. Wakefield
G. R. Denman	Commercial Relations and Exports 3	CRE3	G. Lanchin
	Commercial Relations and Exports 1	CRE1	S. Abramson
	Europe Industry and Technology	EIT	Miss K. E. Boyes
P. S. Preston	Commercial Relations and Exports 2	CRE2	W. M. Knighton
	Commercial Relations and Exports 4	CRE4	J. Caines
	Tariff	T	G. Lanchin
P. A. R. Brown	Patent Office	Pats	E. Armitage
	Insurance	I	M. S. Morris
	Companies	C	R. C. M. Cooper
	Insolvency Service	InsS	C. A. Taylor
	Printing, Publishing, Services and Distribution	PSD	Miss M. J. Lackey
D. F. Hubback	Civil Aviation 1 (Industry Policy and Safety)	CA1	P. G. Hudson
	Civil Aviation 2 (International Affairs)	CA2	G. T. Rogers
	Civil Aviation 3 (Airports and Noise)	CA3	S. D. Wilks
	Shipping Policy	SP	J. R. Steele
	Marine	MAR	J. N. Archer
	Chief Inspector of Accidents (Reports direct to Secretary of State)	AIB	W. H. Tench
	Information	Inf	N. Gaffin

* OFP reports to Mr. Denman in respect of export finance and ECGD and to Mr. Preston in respect of overseas aid and export licensing.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	27366 and 917929
AD	The Adelphi, John Adam Street, WC2N 6BQ	01-217 3000	22119
AH	Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, EC2P 2EL	01-606 6699	883601
BR	2-14 Bunhill Row, EC1Y 7LL	01-606 4071	
CO	Companies House, 55-71 City Road, EC1Y 1BB	01-253 9393	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	27366
MT	Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1P 4QU	§ 01-834 2255	918829
P	Southampton Buildings, WC2 1AY	01-405 8721	
PS	Parliament Square House, 34-36 Parliament Street, SW1A 2ND	01-212 7676	24730
S	Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, SW1P 3DB	01-215 7877	27366
SM	Shell Mex House, Strand, WC2R 0DP	01-217 3000	22119
SU	Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, WC1V 6LP	01-405 6911	264084
TM	Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, WC2A 2JY	01-405 7641	
XH	Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143

§ As from 7 December 1974 the number will be 01-211 3000.

Some activities are undertaken on behalf of the Department of Trade by the regional and district offices of the Department of Industry (see page 6).

Each Divisional entry overleaf includes an address code to indicate its location.

2-1 British Overseas Trade Board V

Directs export promotion work of Export Services and Promotions and Overseas Finance and Planning Divisions. Consists of businessmen and representatives of the Department, ECGD and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for Trade and under the chairmanship of Lord Thorneycroft.

Exports to Japan Unit HH

Offers specialist advice on the Japanese market, and co-ordinates the export programme for Japan, including the British Export Marketing Centre.

2-2 Commercial Relations and Exports V

Protection of UK commercial interests overseas. Treaties and trade agreements with other countries, representations on commercial matters, etc. Trade questions arising from membership of the EEC. Assisted overseas by commercial departments of missions and consulates. There are four divisions, the first concerned with matters of general external policy including GATT and UNCTAD, and the others with individual countries and related general groupings.

Responsibility also for:

International Technological Collaboration Unit (Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Berks. Tel: Oxford 41721, Telex: 83189).

Responsible for implementing technological collaboration agreements between Britain and other countries; assists in technological exchanges.

2-3 Europe, Industry and Technology V

Co-ordination of interests of Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection on a wide range of matters relating to UK membership of the European Communities. Main policy responsibility for advice to industry and commerce on these subjects. Departmental link with Parliamentary Scrutiny Committees. Industrial and technological aspects of UK membership of EEC and co-ordination of Departmental work in this field. Technological relations with West European countries.

2-4 Overseas Finance and Planning V

Policy on general export promotion; planning and development of Department of Trade's export promotion activities. Co-ordination of Government support for capital projects overseas. Co-ordination of Department's interests in export credit and overseas aid. Arms exports and export licensing. Office of the Queen's Award to Industry.

Export Licensing Branch S

Issues licences under Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act.

2-5 Export Services and Promotions XH

Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board and working closely with British Diplomatic Service Posts abroad, provides, with the Export Sections of the Department of Industry's Regional Offices, advice, information and assistance to British companies engaged in overseas trading. Liaison with Technical Help to Exporters.

General Export Services Branch XH

Supply of information on overseas market prospects for particular goods and services. Help with business visits abroad and in making trade contacts overseas. Liaison with trade associations, etc. Export services for firms in the London and South Eastern Region and the Eastern Region.

Special Export Services Branch XH

Export Marketing Research Scheme. Arrangements for inward missions, VIPs and other business visitors from overseas. Home duty tours for Commercial Officers from overseas. Liaison with Export Clubs. European Components Service.

Export Data Branch XH

Export Intelligence Service (providing subscribers with details of specific export opportunities and market intelligence). Storage and assembly of information on markets and marketing methods. Information on overseas tariffs and import regulations. Commercial standing of overseas firms. 'Hints to Business men' publications.

Fairs and Promotions Branch HH

Supports collective participation at overseas trade fairs through the joint venture and British pavilion schemes. Organises all-British fairs, symposia, British Shopping Weeks and Store Promotions. Provides general information on trade fairs. Supports groups of British businessmen visiting overseas markets through the outward mission scheme.

2-6 Tariff K

General responsibility for managing the UK transitional protective tariff and administering provisions of the Import Duties Act for import duty questions arising from membership of the European Communities, anti-dumping policy and action, import licensing policy, etc.

Import Licensing Branch S

Administration of import licensing.

2-7 Export Credits Guarantee Department AH

A separate Government department, responsible to the Secretary of State, providing export credit insurance on a commercial basis for UK exporters against commercial and political risks incurred in selling overseas. Also insurance against political risks of new overseas investments. Represented in local offices throughout the UK and in New York.

2-8 Companies S

Review of companies legislation; EEC company law questions. Administration of the Companies Acts and related legislation; Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, Protection of Depositors Act, etc.; unit trusts; relations with the accountancy profession.

Consideration of applications for investigation and carrying out investigations of companies under Sections 164, 165, 172 and 334 of the 1948 Companies Act and inquiries under Sections 32 and 109 of the 1967 Companies Act.

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Companies Registration Office

Companies Investigation Branch **BR**

2-9 Insurance **S**
Administration of the Insurance Companies Acts including the authorisation and supervision of insurers; other matters affecting the insurance industry in Great Britain; matters affecting the overseas interests of British insurers including work in inter-governmental institutions, eg EEC, OECD and UNCTAD. Application of Counter Inflation Policy to insurance.

2-10 Insolvency Service **BR**
All aspects of insolvency administration, including the winding-up of companies under the Companies Acts and the failures of individuals under the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Acts. Administration of the Official Receivers' service in the High Courts and provincial offices. Supervision of liquidators and trustees; accounting for and management of funds. Insolvency matters affected by EEC legislation and EEC Draft Bankruptcy Convention.

Official Receivers (High Court Offices)
Bankruptcy **TM**
Companies Winding Up **IH**

Official Receivers (Provincial offices) **BR**

2-11 Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright Department **P**
Registration of patents, designs and trade marks. Policy on these matters and on copyright (and Baskerville House, Browncross Street, New Bailey Street, Salford M3 5FU. Tel: 061-832 9571 – Trade marks and Designs only).

2-12 Printing, Publishing, Services and Distribution **MT**
Sponsorship of film industry, tourism, the printing, publishing, newspaper and book industries, distributive trades (other than food and drink), personal service trades and commercial agents.

2-13 Civil Aviation 1 **SM**
Sponsorship role in relation to British Airways Board and its airlines and the Civil Aviation Authority, including appointments to these bodies, administration of the CAA grant and other matters under the Civil Aviation Act 1971. The Civil Aviation Safety Adviser provides advice on civil aviation technical and operational safety matters.

2-14 Civil Aviation 2 **SM**
International relations and negotiations covering both scheduled and non-scheduled air services. Relations with international civil aviation bodies, notably ICAO, the European Civil Aviation Conference and the Commonwealth Air Transport Council.

2-15 Civil Aviation 3 **AD**
Concern with aircraft noise and nuisance. Policy towards British Airports Authority, non-State aerodromes, public safety zones at civil aerodromes, disposal of surplus civil aviation land and property, confirmation of compulsory purchase orders, road closures and bye-laws at aerodromes. Formulation of policy and co-ordination of action on civil aviation security.

2-16 Marine **SU**
Administration of merchant shipping legislation. Safety, construction and equipment (through Marine Survey Offices). Crew matters (through Mercantile Marine Offices and the Registry of Shipping), marine pollution, navigational aids, work in tidal waters, etc.

HM Coastguard **SU**
Co-ordination of marine search and rescue.

2-17 Shipping Policy **AD**
General policy questions affecting the UK merchant fleet including fiscal policy, investment incentives, defence considerations, and structure, profitability and economic health of the industry. International shipping policy issues including flag discrimination, the role of Governments in relation to shipping conferences, flags of convenience, law of the sea and various international conventions on shipowners' liability. Discussion and negotiation on such issues with other Governments either directly or in UNCTAD, IMCO, OECD and other international fora.

Sea Transport Branch **PS**
Responsible for provision of merchant shipping or shipping space to meet the needs of government departments. Deals with planning of sea transport operations. Provides shipping intelligence service.

2-18 Accidents Investigation Branch **SM**
The investigation, in the United Kingdom, of accidents in which any civil aircraft are involved and participation in other administrations' investigations elsewhere of accidents to British registered or manufactured aircraft. Reports direct to the Secretary of State.

2-19 Information
The public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV and all forms of paid publicity. Certain functions (including work on paid publicity, briefing material and publications) are carried out as a common service, under Information Division direction, by sections of the Department of Industry Information Division (page 5).

2-20 Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Industrial and Commercial Policy; Parliamentary Branch; Solicitor's Department
All the above Divisions are provided as common services by the Department of Industry (which see).

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection was set up in March 1974, under a Secretary of State, and took over responsibility from the former Department of Trade and Industry for policy on prices and consumer affairs, and from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for policy on food prices.

Prices

The Department is the focal point for measures to deal with the generality of prices questions. It sponsors the Price Commission and has the principal responsibility for policy over the whole range of retail prices, including food prices, except for those of the nationalised industries. It has overall responsibility for policy on food subsidies, though other Departments undertake the detailed administration.

Consumer Protection

The Department deals with consumer affairs generally and is responsible for policy on fair trading, home and consumer safety, consumer credit, standards, weights and measures, and for monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices. The Director General of Fair Trading is appointed by the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection

Shirley Williams

Consumer protection
Home and consumer safety
Restrictive practices
Metrication
Consumer credit
National Consumers' Agency
Nationalised industries prices

Minister of State

Alan Williams

Prices
Food subsidies
Voluntary agreement
Commodity markets

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Robert Maclennan

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection: Headquarters Organisation

Permanent Secretary: K. H. Clucas

The chart is not intended to show the relative status of posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
J. C. Burgh, Prices	Prices Policy 1	PP1	R. W. Gray
	Prices Policy 2	PP2	Mrs. J. M. Archer
W. P. Shovelton, Consumer Protection	Fair Trading	FT	C. E. Coffin
	Standards, Weights and Measures	SWM	E. N. Eden
	Consumer Credit Branch	CCB	D. G. Hyde
	Information	Inf	Miss S. Jefferies
	Personnel (and General) Co-ordinator*		Miss J. Blow

* Miss J. Blow reports direct to Mr. K. H. Clucas

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	27366 and 917929
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	§01-834 4422	
CS	Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS	01-834 7032	

§ As from 7 December 1974 the number will be 01-211 3000.

Some activities are undertaken on behalf of the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection by the regional and district offices of the Department of Industry (see page 6).
Each Divisional entry below includes an address code to indicate its location.

3-1 Prices Policy 1 — V

Policy on price control or supervision for all non-food goods and services (except distribution); prices legislation and overall responsibility for policy relating to the Price Code; focal point for Departmental interest in prices and income policy.

3-2 Prices Policy 2 — V

Policy on distribution and prices and margins in the food industry. Policy and legislation on food subsidies. Implementation, with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, of food subsidy schemes.

3-3 Fair Trading — V

Monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices (including EEC competition rules). Consumer advice and protection (other than standards, weights and measures, and consumer credit). Safety of consumer goods, including fireworks. Certification trade marks and hall-marking. General liaison with the Office of Fair Trading and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Setting up of the National Consumers' Agency. Responsibility for the work of the Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils.

3-4 Consumer Credit Branch — V

Implementation of the Consumer Credit Act 1974. Liaison with Consumer Credit Division of Office of Fair Trading. Enforcement of credit control restrictions. Administration of hire purchase legislation.

3-5 Standards, Weights and Measures — AB

Policy on UK and international standards and on quality assurance. British participation in international standards organisations. Government support to the British Standards Institution. Co-ordination of Government policy on metrication and liaison with the Metrication Board.

British Calibration Service — CS

Provides authenticated certification of the accuracy of measuring instruments of all kinds, with traceability of such calibrations to the national standards.

Weights and Measures Services — CS

Provides a technical service to Weights and Measures Authorities and others in discharge of the Department's statutory responsibilities under the Weights and Measures Act 1963.

British Approvals Service for Electrical Equipment in Flammable Atmospheres – Safety in Mines Research Establishment, Harpur Hill, Buxton, Derbyshire (Buxton 6211).
Provides authenticated certification that electrical equipment for use in hazardous locations, other than mines, complies with prescribed standards.

(Responsibility for this Service transfers to the Health and Safety Commission on 1 January 1975).

3-6 Information — V

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection maintains its own Press Office, but other information activities are undertaken as a common service by the Department of Industry (which see).

3-7 Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Parliamentary Branch; Solicitor's Department

All the above Divisions are provided as common services by the Department of Industry (which see).

Key to Address Code – above

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Small Firms Information Centres

The Department of Industry has established a chain of 10 Small Firms Information Centres throughout Great Britain. The centres are designed to offer a free signposting service to small firms and people wishing to establish a business and to assist small firms in finding the right sources of help for their problems.

Correspondence should be addressed 'Small Firms Information Centre'.

Birmingham
53 Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DH (021-643 3344, Telex 337919).

Bristol
Colston Centre, Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4UB. (0272 294546, Telex 449650).

Cardiff
16 St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff CF1 1ER (0222 396116, Telex 497515).

Glasgow
57 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 6TU (041-248 6014, Telex 779334).

Leeds
5 Royal Exchange House, City Square, Leeds LS1 5PQ (0532 445151, Telex 557687).

London
65 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0QX (01-828 2384, Telex 917920).

Luton
35 Wellington Street, Luton LU1 2SB (0582 29215, Telex 826115).

Manchester
Peter House, Oxford Street, Manchester M1 5AN (061-832 5282, Telex 667952).

Newcastle
22 Newgate Shopping Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5RH (0632 25353, Telex 537429).

Nottingham
48-50 Maid Marian Way, Nottingham NG1 6GF (0602 49791, Telex 377313).

EEC Information Unit

1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-215 4301).

Associated organisations of the three Departments

British Airports Authority – 2 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6JL (01-834 6621, Telex 919039).
British Standards Institution – 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS (01-629 9000).
British Tourist Authority – 64 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NF (01-629 9191).
Civil Aviation Authority – Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN (01-405 6922).
Design Council – 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (01-839 8000).
English Tourist Board – 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU (01-730 3400).
Metrication Board – 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE (01-242 6828).
Monopolies and Mergers Commission – New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JE (01-831 6111).
National Computing Centre – Quay House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HU (061-832 9731, Telex 668962).
National Research Development Corporation – PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL (01-828 3400).
Performing Right Tribunal – Room 105, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY (01-405 8721, ext. 3353).
Price Commission – Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS (01-222 8020).
The Office of Fair Trading – Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP (01-242 2858).

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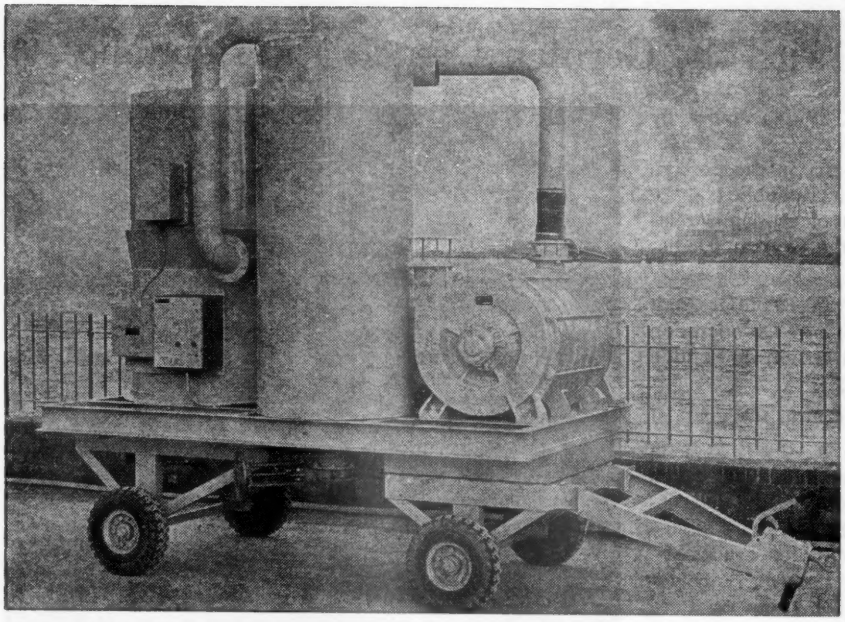
Export Business



Delivery of an unusually large mobile industrial vacuum cleaner (above) was recently made to Yugoslav combine gementarna Trbovlje by Sturtevant Welbeck Ltd. of Brighton. The unit, valued at approximately £10,000. is to be used for bulk cement dust collection and, connected to a static bulk receiver, is capable of material pick-up at rates of up to 7 tonnes per hour.

Ontario educational authority orders British TV equipment

Pye TVT Ltd. has received a £340,000 order from the Ontario Educational Communication Authority for television broadcasting equipment to enlarge the Provincial educational broadcasting network.

The order is for one high power (40 kW) transmitter and four high power transmitter/transposers. It is the dual role of these installations that make this order an unusual application of transmitter equipment.

The four transposer/transmitter units are arranged in a north-east to south-west line down the Ontario Lakes Peninsular, from Toronto, through Paris/Kitchener, London, Chatham and Windsor.

Normally the programmes will be originated in Toronto, using the new Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 1,800 ft. CN tower transmitter, also supplied by Pye TVT, as the first link in the broadcasting chain. The signal is transposed and re-radiated by the other stations to carry it to the south of the state.

The novel design of the relay stations transposer equipment will also enable them to be used to feed locally-produced programme material back up the chain, thus enabling all sources to feed the entire OECA network.

North of Toronto the OECA network will be extended by the installation of the high power transmitter at Camp Fortune, to cover Ottawa, and all areas south not reached by the Toronto transmitters. This will be linked by microwave to the CN tower in Toronto, so linking it to the entire OECA origination and transmitting system.

British turkeys for Egypt

Sales of 1,875 head of Ross Supermidi turkey breeding stock to Egypt marks another Middle Eest breakthrough by Ross Poultry Ltd.

A first-time order for Ross for day-old turkey parents in the highly competitive Egyptian market it was placed by the Government-controlled General Poultry Company.

Recently delivered by Alitalia to Cairo, for internal transport by air to a rearing farm near the Aswan High Dam, this flock is the nucleus of a new turkey project and may also lead to further business in broiler and egg laying strains.

Tehran exhibition leads to business

After exhibiting in the British Pavilion organised by the British Overseas Trade Board at the 2nd International Trade Fair, Tehran, Peter Hill, sales director, of Riverlock Ltd. of Maidenhead – supplier of woodworking and allied machinery – is returning to Iran for an extended visit. He arrived last week to handle personally the many inquiries which his company has received since exhibiting at the September exhibition.

As a direct result of its participation, Riverlock Ltd. has had what managing director Zander Greig describes as an 'overwhelming response'. At the fair, the company exhibited its own automatic feeder lift designed for use with modern multi-daylight presses, along with other British materials-handling equipment. It also publicised its factory planning service which provides expert advice on the establishment of modern production units for the manufacture of all kinds of products in timber and allied materials.

While in Iran, Peter Hill has been invited by one potential customer to stay as a personal guest for seven days. This customer is not only interested in the feeder-lift, Riverlock's own invention, but is proposing to replan and re-equip his entire factory which currently produces plyboard and blockboard.

With BOTB support, 33 British companies exhibited a wide variety of products ranging from hospital equipment to processed foods, knitting machines to diesel engines at the Pavilion in Tehran.

Any British company interested in obtaining further details of the British Pavilion which the BOTB may organise at the 3rd International Trade Fair, to be held in Tehran in September next year, should contact: M. L. Sellek, Fairs and Promotion, Branch, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey. London EC4M 7HU; tel. 01-248 5757, exts 7314.

Sierra Leone print plant

Worsley-Brehmer Ltd. of Liverpool has received an order to supply composing room equipment, valued at around £10,000, to a government department in Sierra Leone. The product consignment, destined for the Government Printing Department at Freetown, will comprise all equipment necessary for efficient composing room layout.

Trade Information

Development of trade with the German Democratic Republic

The following statement was issued on 29 November by Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, and Dr. Gerhard Beil, State Secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry of the German Democratic Republic:

'Two major events in the development of economic relations between the United Kingdom and the German Democratic Republic have taken place this week.

The United Kingdom/German Democratic Republic Joint Commission, set up under the Long Term Co-operation Agreement signed in 1973, held its first session in London from Tuesday, 26 November until today;

and Dr. Beil has spent two days in London as the guest of the Government.

'The Commission's and Dr. Beil's meetings have taken place against the background of increasing trade and co-operation between the two countries. During Dr. Beil's discussions with Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, Mr. Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and representatives of leading British industrial concerns, possibilities for the expansion of economic co-operation were explored, with the aim of doubling the present trade turnover by the end of 1975.

'Dr. Beil emphasised that the new five-year plan for the period 1976-80 would provide great possibilities for further co-operation between British companies and GDR foreign trade enterprises. He made it clear in this respect that the GDR Government is prepared to negotiate major contracts during this period with British companies, which are ready to participate in developing further and increasing the efficiency of GDR industry, especially in the fields of metallurgy, industrial equipment, chemicals and electrical engineering.

'At its meetings, the Joint Commission has reviewed developments in the past year, and has drawn up in detail a programme of activities for the coming year designed to take advantage of the particular opportunities for expanded trade and co-operation.

'The GDR will be interested in importing capital goods, consumer goods, raw materials and chemical products. It is also interested in expanding its exports of engineering goods, consumer goods and chemical products.

'The fields of co-operation to which particular attention will be given during the coming year include scientific instruments, foundry and forge technology, welding, construction, mechanical handling, machine tools, office machinery, electrical household equipment, automation, computer software, medical equipment, chemicals, and textile machinery.

'To assist in the development of contacts between British firms and the competitive organisations in the GDR there will be exchanges of missions and technical weeks in both countries, and it is the intention of the two Governments to make arrangements for a British trade week in Leipzig at the time of the 1975 autumn fair.

'Both sides agreed to hold the next meeting of the Joint Governmental Commission in November 1975 in Berlin.'

Herr A. Schonherr, Director-General in the German Democratic Republic Ministry of Foreign Trade, with John Caines (right), Under-Secretary, Department of Trade. They led the delegations at the first meeting of the UK-GDR Joint Commission on Trade held in London last week. Dr. Gerhard Beil, State Secretary in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, also visited London last week. His two-day programme included meetings with Department of Trade Ministers, and officials of the British Overseas Trade Board. He addressed the GDR section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and called on ICI, GKN, and the British Steel Corporation.

GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

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Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a trade association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 19 December.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.36	Toluenesulphonamide, mixed isomers, containing not less than than 75% by weight and not more than 85% by weight of toluene-4-sulphonamide	Ortho para toluene sulphonamide	31 December 1975	15412
73.19	Cast mild steel bends, with an outside diameter of not less than 557 mm. and not more than 1,041 mm. and a wall thickness of not less than 25 mm. and not more than 35 mm.	Cast mild steel bends	30 April 1975	15423
	Longitudinally double welded linepipe in lengths of not less than 10.5 m. and not more than 13.5 m. with an outside diameter of not less than 910 mm. and not more than 920 mm. supplied in two wall thicknesses of, (a) not less than 18 mm. and not more than 21 mm., and (b) not less than 21 mm. and not more than 25 mm.	36 in. OD steel linepipe	31 December 1975	14149

REVISED DEFINITION

Interested parties will wish to know that it is proposed to revise the definition for Welded tubes (73.18) advertised in *Trade and Industry* on 29 August 1974, as follows:

Longitudinally welded mild steel tubes, of circular cross-section and with the ends plain or threaded and/or socketed, in lengths of not less than 4 m. and not more than 7 m. and having, apart from any threading or socket, the dimensions, in millimetres, specified in any of the lines (A) to (I) below:

	Outside diameter		Wall thickness	
	Not less than	Not more than	Not less than	Not more than
(A)	21.0	22.0	2.25	3.60
(B)	26.0	27.5	2.25	3.60
(C)	33.0	34.5	2.76	4.50
(D)	41.5	44.5	2.76	4.50
(E)	47.5	49.5	2.76	4.50
(F)	59.0	61.5	3.10	4.90
(G)	75.0	77.0	3.10	4.90
(H)	87.5	90.0	3.44	5.40
(I)	112.5	115.5	3.82	5.90

Benelux: new law on designs and models

In accordance with the Benelux Convention on Designs or Models the three Benelux countries are introducing a uniform law on the registration of industrial designs and models and this law is due to come into force on 1 January 1975. From that date registrations may be applied for at the Benelux Merkenbureau, Bankastraat No. 149/151, The Hague, Netherlands or any of the national industrial property offices. Registrations are valid for five years from the date of registration and may be renewed for two successive periods of five years on payment of renewal fees. Under transitional arrangements any protection existing for designs and models in any of the Benelux countries will continue except that in Belgium owners of registrations effected before the date the uniform law comes into force must within one year of that date make a confirmatory registration at the Belgian Industrial Property Office.

It should be noted that from 1 January 1975, Belgium and the Netherlands will cease to be parties to The Hague Agreement of 1925 concerning the international deposit of industrial designs.

A translation of the above Convention and Uniform Law is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe, Science Reference Library (Holborn Branch), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886–1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessers since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7** (by post £7.30)

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British Labour Statistics: Year book 1972 **£9** (by post £9.30)

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

ECGD News

Three USSR contracts worth £30m bring year's total to £90m

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed three loans totalling nearly £25 million which Morgan Grenfell has arranged with Moscow Narodny Bank and Vneshtorgbank (Foreign Trade Bank of USSR). The loans will finance three contracts worth in total £31.3 million with Russian state buyers. In just over a year ECGD has now supported contracts with the USSR worth over £90 million.

Two of the new contracts are for the Kama River project, a large lorry and truck manufacturing development about 175 miles east of Kazah. One of these is for a £25 million contract between Simon Carves Ltd., Stockport, and V/O Techmashimport for the Nizhnekamska tyre factory. Simon Carves will supply a computer-controlled automated mill room and other equipment comprising a carbon black silo and distribution system, an automated warehouse for rubber compounds and various storage and material handling systems. Commissioning of the factory is scheduled for early 1978. Finance for this loan was made available by Williams and Glyn's Bank and Lloyds Bank.

The other Kama River contract for £1.1 million is between Fielding and Platt Ltd., Gloucester, and Metallurgimport. Fielding and Platt is to supply 11 hydraulically operated casting, trimming and straightening presses for use in a motor production plant. Delivery of the presses is to be completed by the end of 1975. Finance for this loan was made available by Midland Bank.

The third contract of £5.2 million is between The Singer Company (UK) Ltd. of Blackburn and Technoproimport. Singer is to supply the know-how and equipment for three complete carpet tufting and finishing plants. Delivery is scheduled for 1975 and early 1976. Finance for this loan was made available by Barclays Bank.

Forty per cent rise in ECGD business

Speaking at a Guest Keen & Nettlefolds Group export conference on 28 November Robert Fell, official head of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, said :

'Based on the provisional results for the first half of the financial year 1974-75, exports covered by ECGD rose by about 40 per cent in the first six months of this financial year compared with the same period last year. ECGD covered £2,555 million of business, compared with £1,759 million in the first half of 1973-74. This represents about 36 per cent of total British exports, compared to 35 per cent for 1973-74.

'In particular there was a big and very welcome rise in ECGD's short-term business declared to the Department, which rose by over a third to £2,496 million. In addition ECGD's buyer credit business, where it guarantees loans made to overseas buyers to purchase British capital goods, also increased significantly. In the first six months of this financial year Buyer Credit Guarantees issued totalled £482 million compared with £122 million in the same period last year. Advances made under ECGD guarantees to banks in respect of export finance also rose : in the first six months of this financial year advances totalled £633 million, an increase of 74 per cent.

'This surge in business partly reflects the continuing and encouraging rise in the value of exports. But it is perhaps also attributable to a growing uncertainty in the business climate throughout the world, largely due to inflation led by oil price rises. This affects both whole countries and individual buyers.

'ECGD cannot stand apart from this situation. Apart from steadily rising costs, the Department expects to have to meet increased claims payments.'

Brazil: £2.5m line of credit

The ECGD has guaranteed a line of credit for £2.5 million which Barclays Bank has made available to Banco de Credito Nacional SA, Brazil. This brings the total value of lines of credit guaranteed by ECGD for Brazil so far this year to £36 million.

This line of credit will enable buyers in Brazil to place in the UK contracts for capital and semi-capital goods worth almost £3 million. UK suppliers will receive 85 per cent of the contract price from the loan; the remaining 15 per cent will be payable from the buyers' own resources.

To qualify under these credit arrangements a contract must have a minimum value of £10,000 and be placed by 31 May 1976. Repayment of the loan will be over a period of two to five years depending on the individual value of the contract.

Exporters interested in further details should contact ECGD (G. Hill, 01-606 6699 ext. 7369) or Barclays Bank (Mrs. V. M. Calthorpe, 01-283 8989 ext. 3276).

United States: £1.15m loan for plant

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £1.15 million loan towards the financing of a nitric acid and ammonium nitrate fertiliser plant to be built in Florida.

Foster Wheeler Ltd., awarded the contract by Nitram Incorporated, will be responsible for the design, supply of equipment, and the construction of the plant.

The loan was arranged by Hambros Bank for National Westminster.

Sweden: ships' equipment

Finance is still available under the £1.692 million line of credit for ships' equipment and sundry capital goods which Hambros Bank is providing for Uddevallavarvet A/B, Sweden. The final date for entering into contracts is 25 September 1975 (not 1974 as stated in the list of ECGD general purpose lines of credit published last week, page 400). Exporters interested in the facility should contact M. H. James at Hambros Bank (01-588 2851 ext. 562).

Computerisation will speed ECGD service: Robert Fell at Croydon office opening

By the late seventies, the ECGD hopes to have its credit limit service entirely computerised. This was stated by Robert Fell, head of the ECGD, when opening a new regional office for London and the south east at Croydon last week.

'It will mean that information and underwriting decisions on any buyer known in London headquarters will be made available virtually instantaneously on a computer terminal in Croydon,' he said. 'This development will of course be a big time saver.'

Mr. Fell said that ECGD business had risen sharply this year. 'In the south east alone, additional business worth £74 million annually has been covered by this office during the last 12 months. It now protects 1,334 firms in the area, exporting some £544 million a year. South London and the south east is a very crucial area for British exports. It accounts for about a tenth of ECGD business.'

The formal opening of the Croydon office completed the new system of ECGD regional offices. Many decisions are now made in the regions rather than in London headquarters. This gives a quicker and more direct service.

The regional director is George Link and the address is: ECGD, South Croydon Regional Office, 320 Purley Way, Croydon CR0 4XJ (01-686 9921).

Mr. Fell announced that the ECGD was to guarantee the finance for a £10-million contract won by Tate and Lyle Enterprises to build a sugar factory in Bolivia. The finance is to be provided by Lloyds Bank, and a loan agreement for £7 million was expected to be signed in Santa Cruz this week.

Six more countries on International Subscriber Dialling service

Six new countries became available on direct dialling from the UK on 1 December. They are Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore, Israel and South Africa.

This extension of the International Subscriber Dialling Service means 24 countries can be dialled direct.

The Post Office says that customer-dialled calls connect faster and cost less – 1½p for 1.2 seconds. At 75p for a minute's conversation, this compares favourably with the previous 90p a minute charge (with a £2.70 three-minute minimum) for operator-connected calls to these countries. Calls to Israel and South Africa cost even less – 1½p for 1.714 seconds (about 52½p a minute) – between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. UK time Monday to Friday or at any time on Saturday and Sunday.

United Arab Emirates: hotel accommodation

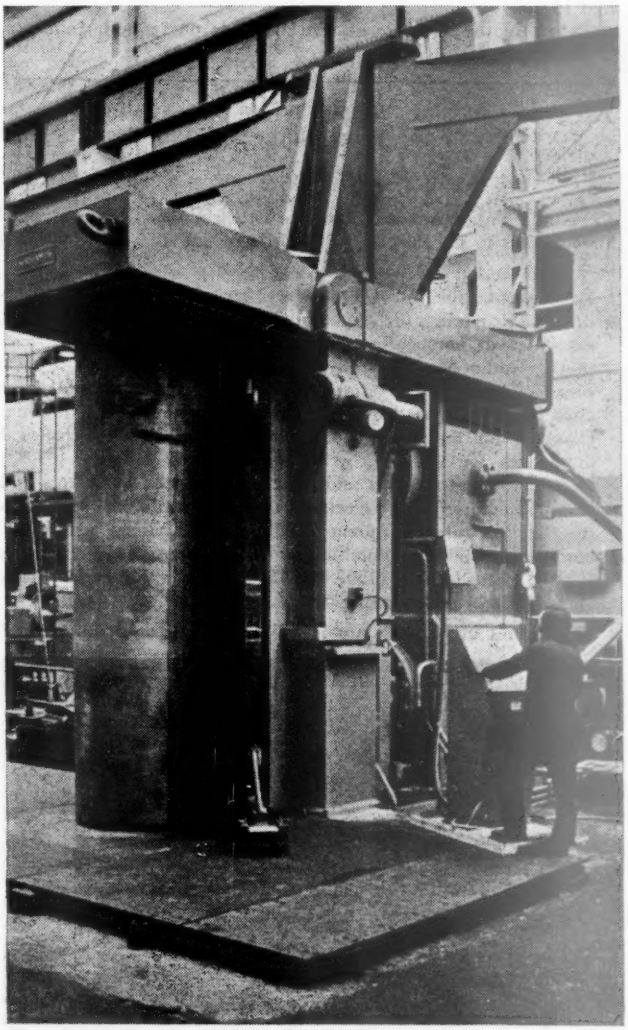
The British Embassy in Dubai regrets that it cannot undertake hotel bookings for British business visitors. In view of the overwhelming demand in the area for accommodation, visitors are advised to book as much in advance as possible.

Telex communications are good and the numbers of the main hotels are as follows:

Ambassador Hotel	DB 5467
Carlton Hotel	DB 5447
Sharjah-Carlton Hotel	DB 5459
Bustan Hotel	DB 5460

Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia

French is the foreign language most widely used in business and official circles in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. It is therefore essential that any literature or correspondence for firms in these countries should be in French. Similarly, weights and measures should be quoted in metric and prices in local currency.



Destined for Canada, this 5,000 ton vertical plate bender worth more than £300,000 is seen under test at the Hamiltonhill Road workshops of Hugh Smith (Glasgow), a member of the GHP group. The machine, the biggest of its kind to be built by Hugh Smith has been ordered by York Steel of Toronto. It can bend 5 in. thick cold steel up to 12 ft. wide into cylinders and will be the heaviest plate bending machine in the Ontario area when it is installed there in York Steel's works. This powerful machine represents an increase from a maximum of 3,000 tons to 5,000 tons in the well established range of vertical plate benders made and marketed by Hugh Smith – twice winners of the Queen's Award to Industry – for the pressure vessel and oil rig manufacturing industries.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Portugal

Turnover tax. *Trade and Industry*, 24 October 1974, published details of Decree Law 375/74 amending certain provisions of the Turnover Tax Code. The Portuguese authorities have now published in *Diario do Governo* No. 240 a correction to this Decree Law which affects List A, item 30g, List B, items 22j, 38 and 39, and List C, items 6 and 15.

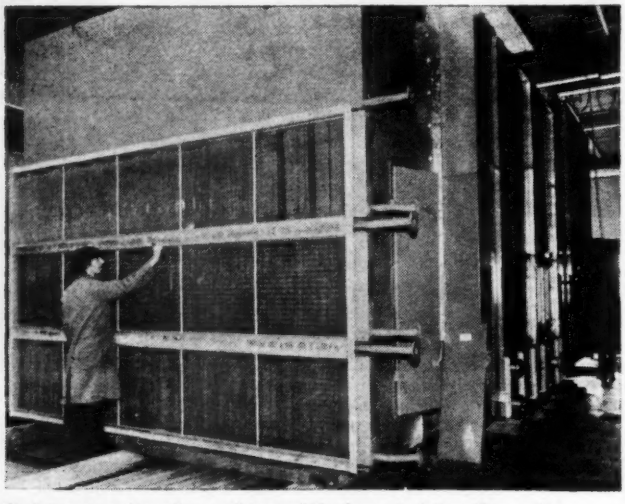
Details of the amendments are available on request. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461.

Israel

Purchase Tax amendments. The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Purchase Tax Order which affect the following items:

Spirituous beverages (0199); carpets, rugs, mats, furniture coverings, floor coverings (0208); microphones, loudspeakers, amplifiers, cases, stands, cupboards and other containers for such articles (0701); radio sets (0703); television receivers and parts (0704); ceramic clothes hangers and pegs, ceramic stands and holders for cups, paper, matches and shelves (0807); appliances for ventilating, changing the temperature or humidity of air (0906); electrical appliances for washing, wringing or drying laundry (0908); electric vacuum cleaners and floor polishers (0910); mixers and juice extractors (0913); electrical domestic appliances and parts (0999); floor tiles or mosaics (1107); sinks, basins, articles for bathrooms, building plumbing or toilet rooms (1117); veneers (1410); motor vehicles (1507 and 1508); refrigerators, applicances for ice flake or cube making (0905).

The figures in brackets are Israeli Purchase Tax numbers and British exporters with inquiries should specify the number in which they are interested. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.



Preheater section of one of two of the largest air handling units manufactured in the UK, completed by F. H. Biddle Ltd., London, for shipment to a clothing factory in Zamosc, Poland. Ordered through Rosser and Russell International, the installation will provide maximum relative humidity. Each of the plants comprises preheater, automatic roll filter, air washer, reheater and backward bladed aerofoil supply air fan sections.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Standard: wood chipboards. The Standards Institution of Israel has issued the following standard:

SI.887 Wood chipboards. This standard applies to wood chipboards for internal use of 500-750 kg./m³ density and 6-25 mm. thickness. They are primarily made of wood chips, with or without cellulose fibres, and a binding material. It does not apply to chipboards for floor tiles or to chipboards manufactured by extrusion methods.

The standard has been declared official and compliance with it became compulsory 60 days from 8 September 1974.

The Standards Institution of Israel issues an English translation of this standard and copies may be obtained from British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1 (tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933). British exporters requiring technical advice are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HB1 1BR (tel. 0442 3111, telex 82424).

No further information is available. Inquiries OTAR ext. 420/475.

Fuel excise order. The Israeli authorities have repealed the 1971 Order and have issued the Excise on Fuel (Taxation) Order 1974, details of which are as follows:

Description	Excise duty in agorot
1 Liquefied petroleum gas	10 per kg.
2 Benzine:	
(a) of a special boiling point, special for the extraction of vegetable oils from seed, beans, oil nuts or the oilcakes thereof, or for the extraction of olive oil from waste for the production of soap, and so used, provided that the removal of any quantity from the place of production is approved by the Director	71 per litre
(b) Other:	
(1) of an octane number not exceeding 83	106 per litre
(2) of an octane number exceeding 83 but not exceeding 85 if the benzine is used for running vehicles of the Defence Army of Israel	106 per litre
(3) Other	151.5 per litre
3 Liquefied petroleum gas and gaseous hydrocarbons produced naturally	16 per cu. m.
4 Kerosene a liquid hydrocarbon distillate of which 20% of the volume evaporates at a temperature of up to 200 °C and a flash point not lower than 38 °C	32.5 per litre
5 Naphtha a liquid hydrocarbon distillate of a final boiling point exceeding 205 °C, a flash point not lower than 35 °C and a density not less than 0.780	27.5 per litre
6 Gas oil either from direct or cracked refining means a liquid hydrocarbon distillate, of a final boiling point exceeding 310 °C, of which at least 90 per cent of the volume evaporates at a temperature of 357 °C and of a flash point not lower than 61 °C, a mixture of gas oil and fuel oil where the percentage of gas oil exceeds 90% shall be considered as gas oil	22.5 per litre

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Jordan

Commercial Agencies and Intermediaries Law No. 20. A further announcement by the Jordanian authorities has been made concerning this Law. The previous announcements were published in *Trade and Industry* of 20 June 1974 and in *Trade and Industry* of 5 September 1974.

The latest announcement, made by the Jordanian Minister of National Economy, is that anyone who practised the commission agency and intermediary business prior to the enactment of Law No. 20 of 1974 or wishes to start such a business must apply to the Registrar of Commercial Agents and Intermediaries at the Ministry of National Economy, Amman, to register his name in the Register of Agents and Intermediaries, in accordance with the required conditions specified therein, during a period of four months commencing on 1 December 1974. After the above closing date no one other than those registered will be allowed to practise such a business. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 3508

Saudi Arabia

Medical products containing hexachlorophene. The Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health has issued regulations restricting the import of medical products containing hexachlorophane for human and veterinary use. An unofficial translation of the regulations is available to British exporters on request. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Syria

Vehicles: duty reduced. The Syrian authorities have reduced the import duty on passenger carrying vehicles under BN 87.02 4 (a) and (b) as follows:

Description	Rate of duty (Sp – Syrian piastres)
(a) Cars in complete running order, weighing 1,000 kg. and less	Sp 450 per kg. net
(b) Cars in complete running order, weighing more than 1,000 kg.	Sp 600 per kg. net

The previous rates for (a) and (b) were Sp 675 and Sp 900 respectively.

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Malawi

Ban on bell-bottom trousers. The President of Malawi has announced that any firm in Malawi found manufacturing or importing bell-bottom trousers will lose its business licence. The Malawi authorities have also publicly expressed their dislike for these garments being worn in Malawi: visiting businessmen are advised to bear this in mind. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Mozambique

Imports subject to quotas in 1975. The Mozambique authorities have published the following list of imported items, which during 1975 will be subjected to global quota whatever their position on the list of priorities.

Importers wishing to import any of the goods covered by the list must register themselves with the Government Commercial Services by 15 December.

Importers are warned that because of the present foreign exchange position, a claim for a licence on the grounds that goods are on their way, or already in port, will not be considered justification for the issue of an import licence.

LIST OF GOODS SUBJECT TO QUOTAS DURING 1975

Customs classification	Goods
03.02.01	Dry cod
04.03	Butter
04.04	Cheese
08.04.07	Dried fruit
16.02	Ham
15.07	Cooking olive oil
22.05.05	Bottled wine
22.05.05	Wine in demijohns
22.05.05	Wine in casks
22.05.02	Natural sparkling wines
22.05.03/09	Bottled wines, subject to expenses at the country of origin
22.09.01/04	Unprepared brandies
22.03.07	Prepared brandies
22.09.07	Whisky
51.04	Woven fabrics, synthetic or artificial continuous
55.09	Woven cotton fabrics, n.e.
56.07	Woven fabrics, synthetic or artificial discontinuous
60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric – not rubberised
60.05	Outer garments elasticised, not rubberised
60.06	Shawls, scarves, veils and similar goods
61.09	Corsets, brassiers and the like.
61.01.01	Cotton blankets or travelling rugs
73.38.03/04	Cast iron, soft iron or steel domestic goods n.e.
76.15	Domestic articles and parts, made of aluminium
83.07.04	Lamps of any kind
84.12	Air conditioning units
85.06	Electro mechanical domestic appliances with self contained motor
85.15.01/02	Radio and television receivers
87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of people
87.09.02/06	Motor cycles and cycles fitted with auxiliary motor
90.07/09	Photographic and cinematographic cameras and other photographic apparatus
92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461

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Liquid chemicals being packed into Jaxpal containers at Kodak's central distribution warehouse at Hemel Hempstead. About 500 Jaxpal containers a week leave the warehouse for Kodak companies in Europe, South America, South Africa, and Australasia. The lightweight containers with a built-in pallet base are used by Kodak to supply depots overseas with items ranging from cameras to chemicals. The containers are produced by Jaxpal (Midlands) Ltd., Wolverhampton.

Zambia

Ban on imported foodstuffs. No import licences will be issued for the following commodities to be imported into Zambia.

SITC	Description
01330	Meat or fish extracts and juices
01340	Sausages
01382	Meat pates
01383	Tinned bacon and ham
01389	Meat preparations, other
03202	Crustaceans and molluscs
03201	Caviar and anchovies
03208	Fish pastes
03209	Fish preparations, other
05201	Tropical fruit and nuts (dehydrated)
05202	Dried figs and prunes
05206	Dried citrus fruits
05352	Blackcurrant juice
05353	Grapefruit juice
05392	Prepared or preserved mangoes
05393	Prepared or preserved pineapples
05294	Preserved citrus fruit
05462	Vegetables in temporary preservatives
05469	Frozen vegetables
05510	Dried and dehydrated vegetables
05399	Preserved fruit and nuts, other

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

South Africa

Metrication. From 1 January 1975 the use of units other than correct metric units will be prohibited in the following applications:

1 All types of advertising.
2 Construction and building plans, drawings and specifications put up for tender or put out to contract.

This prohibition is contained in Notice R.1791 in *Government Gazette* No. 4419 of 4 October 1974. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Gas mantles: tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 648, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 29 November 1974, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on gas mantles classifiable under tariff subheading 59.14.20.

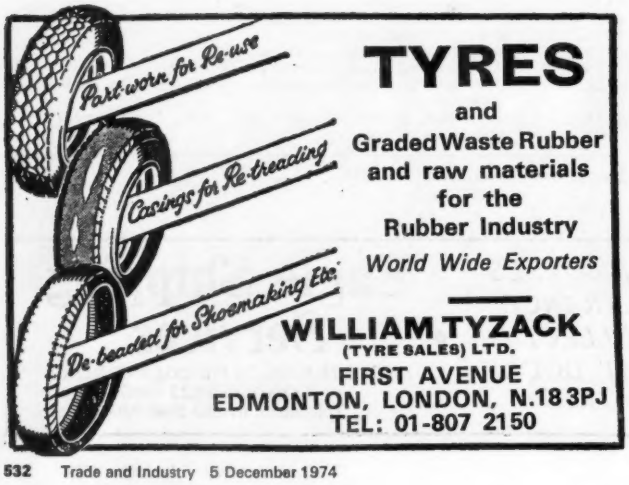
British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.
Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Indonesia

Import duty relief on basic materials and accessories for industry. The Indonesian Government has granted import duty relief on some basic materials and accessories for industry as from 28 August 1974.

The following are exempted from import duty:

1 Sulphur for use in the fertiliser industry (28.02.01)
2 Gelatin (36.02.10), ammonium nitrate (28.39.99) and dinitrotoluene (29.03.01) for use in the explosives materials industry.



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The following have been granted a partial exemption from duty so that the import duty becomes 5 per cent:

1 Synthetic rubber except polyisoprene type for the tyre and rubber industry (40.02.01)
2 Active ingredient (38.11.29), dissolving ingredient (38.19.99), emulgator ingredient (38.19.99), propellant ingredient (29.02.01) as basic materials for the agrochemical industry
3 Sulphur for sulphate acid industry and sulphate aluminium industry (28.02.01)
4 Aluminum hydroxide and aluminium trihydrate (28.20.10) for aluminium-sulphate industry.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Import duty partial exemption: 2 ply creped sulphite tissue paper. The Indonesian Government has granted as from 13 August 1973 partial exemption from import duty on tariff item 48.05.01 2 ply creped sulphite tissue paper required by industry in roll width 165 cm., weight 21/22 g. per sq. m. import duty now becomes 20 per cent. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/465/401.

Malaysia

Customs duties: amendments. The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published an amendment to the Customs Duties Order 1968.

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 18) Order 1974 amends the First Schedule as follows:

1 Delete the heading numbers 22.04 000, 22.05 101, 22.05 102, 22.05 103, 22.05 301, 22.05 302, 22.06 101, 22.06 102, 22.06 103, 22.07 100, 22.07 110, 22.07 120, 22.07 130, 22.07 900, 22.09 101, 22.09 102, 22.09 103, 22.09 104, 22.09 105, 22.09 106, 22.09 107, 22.09 108, 22.09 109, 22.09 110, 22.09 111, 22.09 199, 24.01 000, 24.02 100 and 24.02 150 and all the particulars that follow thereto;

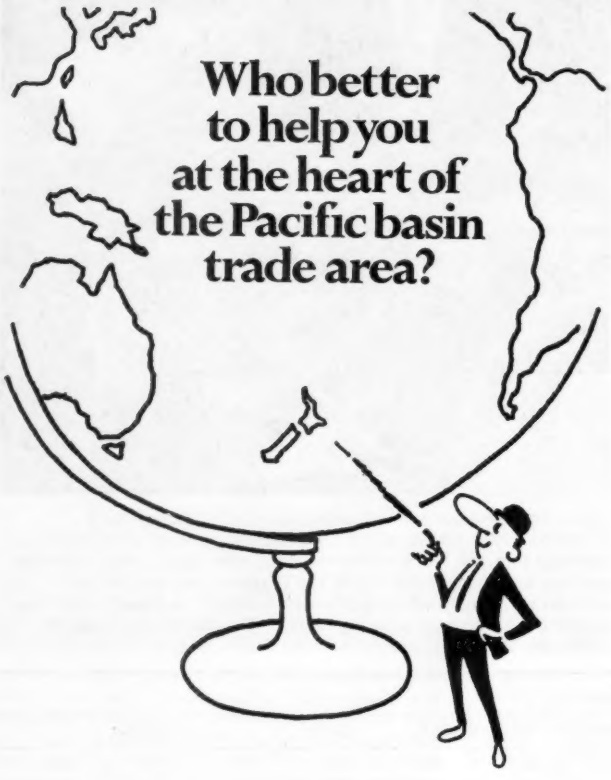
2 Insert in their appropriate places the following:

SCHEDULE

Joan Lestor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, at the keyboard, replying to the inaugural message from the Premier of Bermuda, Sir Edward Trenton Richards, during a ceremony at the Cable and Wireless headquarters in London to mark the opening of a new computerised automatic telex exchange in Bermuda. Looking on is H. G. Lillicrap, chairman of Cable and Wireless.

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty						
			Federation Common Tariff	West Malaysia		Sabah		Sarawak	
				Full	Pref.	Full	Pref.	Full	Pref.
22.04 000	Grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol	Gallon	$85.80 p.g.						
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol:								
	Still wines:								
101	not exceeding 26° proof spirit	Gallon	$16.50						
102	exceeding 26° but not exceeding 42° proof spirit	Gallon	$26.40						
103	exceeding 42° proof spirit	Gallon	$85.80 p.g.						
	Sparkling wines:								
301	not exceeding 42° proof spirit	Galllon	$52.80						
302	exceeding 42° proof spirit	Gallon	$85.80 p.g.						
22.06	Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts:								
101	Not exceeding 26° proof spirit	Gallon	$16.50						
102	Exceeding 26° but not exceeding 42° proof spirit	Gallon	$26.40						
103	Exceeding 42° proof spirit	Gallon	$85.80 p.g.						
22.07	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead):								
100	Cider and perry	Gallon	$8.36						
110	Sake (rice wine)	Gallon	$52.80 p.g.						
120	Mead	Gallon	$85.80 p.g.						
130	Wines obtained by the fermentation of fruit (except fresh grapes) juices and of vegetable juices	Gallon	$85.80 p.g.						
900	Other	Gallon	$85.80 p.g.						
22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading no. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages:								
	Brandy:								
101	in bottle, not exceeding 81° proof spirit	Gallon	$72.60						
102	other	Gallon	$85.80 p.g.						
	Gin:								
103	in bottle, not exceeding 81° proof spirit	Gallon	$59.40						
104	other	Gallon	$72.60 p.g.						
	Rum:								
105	in bottle, not exceeding 81° proof spirit	Gallon	$59.40						
106	other	Gallon	$72.60 p.g.						
	Whisky:								
107	in bottle, not exceeding 81° proof spirit	Gallon	$72.60						
108	other	Gallon	$85.80 p.g.						
109	Liqueurs, bitters and similar beverages not exceeding 100° proof spirit	Gallon	$72.60						
110	Samsoo (including medicated samsoo)	Gallon		$52.80 p.g.	$52.80 p.g.	$52.80 p.g.	$52.80 p.g.	$52.80 p.g.	$52.80 p.g.
111	Arrack and pineapple spirit	Gallon	$52.80 p.g.						
199	Other spirituous beverages	Gallon		$85.80 p.g.	$85.80 p.g.	$85.80 p.g.	$85.80 p.g.	$85.80 p.g.	$85.80 p.g.
24.01 000	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	Lb	$11.20						
24.02	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences:								
100	Cigars and cheroots	Lb	$20						
150	Cigarettes	Lb		$15	$15	$15	$15	$15	$15

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/401/468.



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Australia

Photographic and cinematographic apparatus, food processing machinery etc: tariff changes. Details are given below of changes in the Australian customs tariff set out in Customs Tariff Proposals No. 16, 1974, operative on and from 15 November 1974.

ALTERATIONS TO PART II OF SCHEDULE I TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-1973

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty: General	Rates of duty: Preferential
1. After sub-item 37.05.2 insert the following sub-item:			
37.05.3	Process engravers' screens	5%	5%
2 Omit sub-item 39.01.2, substitute the following sub-item:			
39.01.2	Laminated rigid sheets and strip of a kind commonly used for wall panelling; process engravers' screens:		
39.01.21	Laminated rigid sheets and strip of a kind commonly used for wall panelling	30%	15%
39.01.22	Process engravers' screens	5%	5%
3 Omit sub-item 39.01.9 substitute the following sub-item:			
39.01.9	Other	6%	Free
4 Omit sub-item 39.02.2, substitute the following sub-item:			
39.02.2	Floor and wall coverings; sausage casings; process engravers' screens:		
39.02.21	Floor and wall coverings	34%	26%
39.02.22	Sausage casings	Free	Free
39.02.23	Process engravers' screens	5%	5%
5 Omit paragraph 39.03.12, substitute the following paragraph:			
39.03.12	Moulding compounds of cellulose acetate or cellulose acetate butyrate, not being adhesives	19%	15%
6 Omit sub-item 39.03.2, substitute the following sub-item:			
39.03.2	Laminated rigid sheets and strip of a kind commonly used for wall panelling; sausage casings; process engravers' screens:		
39.03.21	Laminated rigid sheets and strip of a kind commonly used for wall panelling	30%	15%
39.03.22	Sausage casings	Free	Free
39.03.23	Process engravers' screens	5%	5%
7 After sub-item 39.04.1 insert the following sub-item:			
39.04.2	Process engravers' screens	5%	5%
8 After sub-item 39.05.2 insert the following sub-item:			
39.05.3	Process engravers' screens	5%	5%
9 After sub-item 39.06.3 insert the following sub-item:			
39.06.4	Process engravers' screens	5%	5%
10 Omit sub-item 49.11.1, substitute the following sub-item:			
49.11.1	Goods, as follows: (a) designs for melamineware; (b) process engravers' screens; (c) reproductions of fine art pictures, as defined by by-law; (d) scripture cards	5%	5%
11 Omit sub-item 51.04.1, substitute the following sub-item:			
51.04.1	Fabrics containing not less than 20% by weight of wool:		
51.04.11	Fabrics containing hair, of a kind used for interlining apparel	34%	22.5%
51.04.19	Other	34%, or, if higher, $0.50 per m^2	17%, or, if higher, $0.50 per m^2, less 17%.
12 Omit items 84.29 and 84.30, substitute the following items:			
84.29	* Machinery of a kind used in the bread grain milling industry, and other machinery (other than machinery of a kind used on farms) for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables	5%	5%
84.30	* Machinery not falling within any other item in this Chapter, of a kind used in the following food or drink industries – baking or confectionery or chocolate manufacture; macaroni, ravioli or similar cereal food manufacture; the preparation (including the mincing or slicing of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables; sugar manufacture or brewing:		
84.30.1	Of a kind used in confectionery or chocolate manufacture, in sugar manufacture or in brewing	15%	15%
84.30.2	Of a kind used in macaroni, ravioli or similar cereal food manufacture	5%	5%
84.30.9	Other	25%	25%

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty General	Preferential
13 Omit sub-item 85.15.1, substitute the following sub-item:			
85.15.1	Radio broadcasting reception apparatus including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers; television reception apparatus for the reception of signals without line connection including receivers incorporating radio broadcasting receivers, sound recorders or reproducers	In respect of each picture tube designed for visual display of television in colour – 5%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 35%	In respect of each picture tube designed for visual display of television in colour – 5%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 35%.
14 Omit sub-items 58.20.6 to 85.20.8 (inclusive), substitute the following sub-item:			
85.20.6	Arc lamps; photographic flash bulbs	5%	5%
15 Omit sub-item 85.21.1, substitute the following sub-item:			
85.21.1	Cathode-ray tubes other than monochrome cathode-ray picture tubes of a kind used in television receivers	In respect of the deflection yoke, if any – 35%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 5%	In respect of the deflection yoke, if any – 35%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 5%
16 Omit sub-item 90.01.4, substitute the following sub-items:			
90.01.4	Process engravers' screens	5%	5%
90.01.5	Goods of glass, not being goods falling within a preceding sub-item of this item	21%	9%
17 After sub-item 90.02.2 insert the following sub-item:			
90.02.3	Process engravers' screens	5%	5%
18 Omit item 90.07, substitute the following item:			
90.07	• Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus:		
90.07.1	Photographic cameras of a kind used solely or principally in the graphic arts industries for the production of line, continuous tone and half tone images	15%	15%
90.07.2	Tripods weighing 2.25 kg or more; tripod heads other than of the fluid or hydraulic type	In respect of tripod heads (other than those of the fluid or hydraulic type) – 5%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 15%	In respect of tripod heads (other than those of the fluid or hydraulic type) – 5%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 15%
90.07.3	Photographic flashlight apparatus; tripod heads of the fluid or hydraulic type; other accessories for cameras other than cameras of a kind falling within sub-item 90.07.1	In respect of tripod heads of the fluid or hydraulic type – 15% in respect of the remainder of the goods – 5%	In respect of tripod heads of the fluid or hydraulic type – 15% in respect of the remainder of the goods – 5%
90.07.4	Other cameras, not including goods falling within a preceding sub-item of this item	Free	Free
19 Omit sub-items 90.08.3 and 90.08.4, substitute the following sub-items:			
90.08.3	Tripods weighing 2.25 kg or more; tripod heads other than of the fluid or hydraulic type	In respect of tripod heads (other than those of the fluid or hydraulic type) – 5%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 15%	In respect of tripod heads (other than those of the fluid or hydraulic type) – 5%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 15%
90.08.4	Tripod heads of the fluid or hydraulic type; other accessories for goods of a kind falling within sub-item 90.08.1	In respect of tripod heads of the fluid or hydraulic type – 15%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 5%	In respect of tripod heads of the fluid or hydraulic type – 15%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 5%
20 Omit sub-items 90.09.2 and 90.09.9, substitute the following sub-items:			
90.09.2	Enlargers and reducers, including those designed for adaptation for use as a camera; overhead projectors	15%	15%
90.09.9	Other	5%	5%
21 Omit item 90.10, substitute the following item:			
90.10	• Apparatus and equipment of a kind used in photographic or cinematographic laboratories, not falling within any other item in this Chapter; photo-copying apparatus (whether incorporating an optical system or of the contact-type) and thermo-copying apparatus; screens for projectors:		
90.10.1	Photo-copying apparatus:		
90.10.11	Continuous, electric	10%	Free
90.10.19	Other	21%	7.5%
90.10.2	Goods, as follows: (a) automatic photographic film and paper dryers; (b) editor-viewers for cinematograph film, not usable with film having a width exceeding 9.5 mm.; (c) layout tables; (d) photographic contact printers; (e) photographic dry mounting presses; (f) photographic glazing machines of the flat bed type; (g) photographic print washing apparatus; (h) photographic silver recovery apparatus; (i) vacuum frames	15%	15%
90.10.3	Apparatus and equipment for the processing of sensitised film or paper; screens for projectors	22.5%	22.5%
90.10.9	Other	5%	5%
22 Omit sub-item 90.14.2, substitute the following sub-item:			
90.14.2	Tripods for surveying instruments	15%	15%

Ref. CRE 1647/70, 1768/71. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 468/469/401.

Sacks and bags of man-made fibre materials: emergency protection. The Department of Manufacturing Industry has received a request for emergency protection against imports of sacks and bags of man-made fibre materials falling within tariff sub-item 62.03.1 of the customs tariff.

If a *prima facie* case for emergency protection has been established by 2 December 1974, the request will have been referred to the Prime Minister who may have referred it to the Temporary Assistance Authority or the Textiles Authority.

Any emergency assistance accorded on the recommendation of the Temporary Assistance Authority will be in the nature of a holding action pending a full examination of the assistance needs of the industry by the Industries Assistance Commission.

Ref. CRE 1462/74. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

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Injection moulding machines: dumping. A notice in *Trade and Industry* of 15 February 1973 reported an investigation by the Industries Assistance Commission into the dumping of injection moulding machines into Australia.

The Commission found that, although injection moulding machines had been sold in Australia at a price less than the normal value in the country of export, Australian Industry was not then threatened.

A notice in *Trade and Industry* on 15 August 1974 reported that the Australian Government had accepted the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations and cancelled anti-dumping action.

Representations from a local manufacturer have now satisfied the Government that importation of injection moulding machines (tariff item 84.59.9) would cause injury to industry and the goods have again become subject to dumping investigation. Cash securities will apply to machines entered for home consumption on or after 26 November. In the meantime the matter has been referred to the Temporary Assistance Authority.

The public inquiry will take place in Canberra on 4 December.

Ref. CRE 1461/74. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Japan

Standards for use of noxious substances. The Japan *Official Gazette*, dated 26 September 1974, published notification No. 34 by the Ministry of Health and Welfare which sets out standards for the use of noxious substances in certain household articles. These regulations control the use of:

1 Vinyl chlroide (monomer) – effective date 1 October 1974.
2 Organic mercury compounds – effective date 1 January 1975.
3 Formaldehyde – effective date 1 October 1975.

A photo-copy of an extract, in Japanese, from the *Official Gazette* is available to British exporters on request. Inquiries OTAR ext. 420/475.

Small boat regulations. The Japanese Ministry of Transport has announced regulations applying to both domestically produced and imported small boats. For domestically produced small boats these regulations came into effect from 1 September 1974. For imported small boats, however, it is understood that these regulations will apply to boats clearing Japanese Customs on or after 1 December 1974. It is hoped that a copy of an unofficial translation of these regulations will shortly be available to British exporters on request. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

United States

Federal Register notices. Notices of interest to British exporters have been published in the United States *Federal Register* on the dates shown in parentheses:

Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. Proposed application of Federal Motor Safety Standards No. 302, Flammability of Interior Materials, to recreational camping vehicles and trailers. Comments (10 copies) invited by 17 January 1975. Proposed effective date 1 September 1975 (15 November 1974). Details of amendments to Standard No. 301, Fuel System Integrity affecting passenger cars, vehicles, trucks, and buses. Effective date 1 September 1975 (21 November 1974).

Clean Air Act. Details of an extension to 30 December 1974 for comments to the EPA standard for electric arc furnaces and ferro alloy production facilities (18 November 1974).

Orange marmalade grade standard. Amendment to the grade standard for orange marmalade. Effective date 31 December 1974 (20 November 1974).

A copy of the text in each case is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 456/457/7312.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Barbados

Budget proposals. The Barbados Prime Minister has introduced in his emergency budget on 22 November 1974, the following proposals:

1 A 5 per cent Sales Tax effective from 1 December 1974 on all items sold except food, drink, cars, petrol and some other items.
2 A Corporation Tax payable by all companies operating in Barbados starting with income tax year 1974.
3 An increase in the tax on petrol of 40 cents per gallon.
4 A government subsidy for school books.

Further information will be published as soon as details are received. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 3572.

Colombia

Changes to Decree Law 1188: labelling regulations. Decree No. 1188 (25 June 1974) contained requirements for the labelling of alcoholic drink. Article 16 of Decree 1188 required all bottles to contain a label carrying the following wording: 'Alcohol is a substance damaging to health'. Article 17 of the Decree required all bottles to contain a label stating '. . . its grade of alcoholic content and its chemical content . . .'.

A recent Decree (No. 2397, 8 November 1974) announced changes to Decree 1188 as follows:

Article 16 has been annulled

Article 17 has been amended to read:

'All alcoholic drink, national or foreign, intended for consumption within the country, must contain in a visible part of its label the indication of its alcoholic degree.'

Inquiries: CRE2 tel. 01-215 5288.

Additions to Free Import Licence List. Resolution 047 of the Colombian Foreign Trade Directive Council places a number of goods on the Free Import Licence List. The following tariff numbers are affected:

40.05, 40.06.02.01, 40.06.02.99, 40.11.89.00

Import duty reduced and Development Tax abolished on wheat. Decree No. 2133 reduces the customs duty on all wheat imports to 0.5 per cent and abolishes the Development Tax of 10 centavos per kilo. Previously bread wheat and seed wheat were subject to duties of 10 and 7 per cent, respectively.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Venezuela

Quota concessions. Decrees number 483 and 512 invite importers to apply for modification of tariff quotas for the Christmas period: in respect of products in the following classifications:

02.02, 03.02, 04.02, 04.03, 04.04, 07.05, 08.01, 08.03, 08.04, 08.05, 08.06, 08.12, 09.02, 09.04, 15.07, 16.01, 16.02, 16.04, 16.05, 19.03, 20.01, 20.02, 20.05, 20.06, 20.07, 21.03, 21.04, 21.05, 38.11 39.07, 40.13, 49.08, 50.09, 50.10, 51.04, 53.11, 55.09, 56.07, 58.04, 60.01, 68.13, 70.13, 73.15, 73.40, 74.08, 74.18, 82.02, 83.07, 84.49, 85.03, 85.20, 90.03, 97.03, 97.06

Fruit: delegation of right to import. Resolution No. 2228 issued by the Ministry of Finance, of Development and Agriculture states that the Government reserves the right of importing or delegating the importation of grapes, apples, pears, peaches, apricots and strawberries.

Documentation certification: bills of lading and freight lists now exempt. Resolution No. 2240 issued by the Ministry of Finance states that bills of lading and freight lists by ship and trans-

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19 S. Charles Street / Baltimore, Maryland 21201
(301) 383-5753 / Cable: MARPORT / Telex 710-234-1075.

BRUSSELS: David K. Tosic, manager
H. Frank Vonderach, assistant manager
Shell Building / 60 Rue Ravenstein / 1000 Brussels, Belgium
5-13.01.49 & 5-13.54.05 / Cable: MARPORT / Telex 26862.

LONDON: Kenneth L. Newton, manager
*Stanley G. Armstrong, assistant manager
Moor House, 119 London Wall / London, England EC2Y 5ET
01-638-8330 / Cable: BALTPORT / Telex 888711
*Birmingham and Northern England.

shipments from foreign ports do not require a Consular Certificate, visa or seal.

Bovine species: restrictions amended. Resolution No. 2256 suspends the restriction on the bovine species (importation reserved for the National Government) and reduces by 90 per cent the tariff quotas on male and female cross-breeds, others for human consumption and those for other purposes. The importation of the said merchandise has to have special authorisation from the Ministry of Finance after having received a favourable opinion from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Duty concessions to international aviation organisations. Decree 535 states that merchandise imported by an international air transport company, who is a member of OACI (the International Organisation of Civil Aviation), to be brought into the country free of customs duties.

Inquiries on all the above notices: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Brazil

Manufactured goods tax reduced on textiles, electrodomestic apparatus and furniture. Decree 74614 of 25 September 1974. published in the *Diario Oficial*, 1 October 1974, and in force from the date of publication, reduces the manufactured goods tax (IPI) on the following goods:

Textiles: headings 50.04 to 50.10; 51.01 to 51.04; 52.01 and 52.02; 53.05 to 53.13; 54.01 to 54.05; 55.04 to 55.09; 56.01 to 56.07; 57.01 to 57.12; 58.01 to 58.10; 59.01 to 59.13; 59.17; 60.01; 60.03 to 60.06; 61.01 to 61.05; 61.07; 61.09; 16.10; and 62.01 to 62.04. The reduction on these headings will be 90 per cent (of the tax) during October, 70% during November, 50% during December, 40 per cent in January, and 30 per cent in February (1975).

Electrodomestic apparatus: Cookers (73.36.01.01); air conditioning apparatus (84.12.01.00); Domestic refrigerators (84.15.01.01 and 84.15.01.02); domestic dishwashers (84.19.01.01); domestic washing machines (84.40.01.00); domestic clothes dryers (84.40.07.01); other domestic apparatus (84.40.99.00); domestic sewing machines (84.41.01.00); cabinets for domestic sewing machines (84.41.05.01); electromechanical domestic equipment with self-contained electric motor (85.06.00.00); domestic hairdryers (85.12.03.01); smoothing irons (85.12.04.00); electrothermic domestic apparatus (85.12.05.00); loudspeakers in cabinets (85.14.02.01); low-frequency electric amplifiers (85.14.03.00); television sets whether or not combined with recorders or radios (85.15.01.00); radio receivers, whether or not combined with recorders (85.15.02.00); RF sintonizers (85.15.90.03); acoustic or amplifying record players (92.11.03.00). The reduction on these headings will be 70 per cent (of the tax) in October, 60 per cent in November, 50 per cent in December, 40 per cent in January and 30 per cent in Frebruary 1975.

Furniture: all Chapter 94. The reductions on this chapter will be 90 per cent in October, 70 per cent in November, 50 per cent in December, 30 per cent in January and 20 per cent in February 1975.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Manufactured goods tax on plastic tubes reduced. Decree 74599 of 24 September 1974, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 25 September and effective from 1 January 1974 reduces the manufactured goods tax (IPI) on tubes falling under headings 39.01.03.02, 39.02.03.02 and 39.06.99.99 of the Brazilian customs tariff to 8 per cent. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Manufactured goods tax reduced on bricks, tiles, conduits, etc. Decree 74613 of 25 September 1974, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 26 September 1974, and in force from the date of publication, reduces the Manufactured Goods Tax (IPI) on the following headings of the Brazilian customs tariff to 4 per cent:

69.04.00.00	Building bricks (including flooring blocks, support or filler tiles and the like)
69.05.00.00	Roofing tiles, chimney pots, cowls, chimney liners, cornices and other constructional goods, including architectural ornaments.
69.06.00.00	Piping, conduits and guttering (including angles, bends and similar fittings.)

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Duty exemption for cinema equipment. A press report of 8 November states that the Brazilian Government has extended the term for exemption of import duties on cinema equipment for the expansion and renovation of studios and laboratories from the end of this year to the end of 1977. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

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Acetone cyanohydrin. Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 2256 published in the *Diario Oficial*, 16 October 1974, removes the duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* cif on acetone cyanohydrin (heading 29.27.07.00 of the Brazilian customs tariff) until 31 March 1975. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Copper oxide chloride preparations. Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 2257 published in the *Diario Oficial*, 22 October 1974, removes copper oxide chloride preparations, with a minimum metallic copper content of 35 per cent (heading 38.11.03.01 of the Brazilian customs tariff) from the list of goods which may be imported duty free under the provisions of Resolution 432. The duty exemption will still be available to those importers who are able to prove to CACEX that they have purchased 1 tonne of the Brazilian product for every 2 tonnes which they wish to import. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Duty reduction on animal fats and tallow. Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 2261 of 22 October 1974 reduces the import duty on the following headings of the Brazilian customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Former rate of duty	New rate
15.02.01.01	Raw bovine fat	37%	10%
15.02.01.02	Bovine tallow	55%	15%
15.02.02.01	Raw fat of sheep or goats	37%	10%
15.02.02.02	Tallow of sheep or goats	55%	15%

The duty reduction remains in force until 22 April 1975. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Duty-free quotas for aluminium. Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 2246 of 16 September 1974 provides for a duty-free quota of 30,000 tonnes of aluminium falling under headings 76.01.01.00 and 76.02.02.00 of the customs tariff. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Tractor components. Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 2248 of 24 September 1974 extends the duty exemption on components for tracked tractors, of a kind not available from Brazilian sources, and imported by approved firms, until 31 December 1974. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Nickel sulphate. Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 2258 published on 21 October 1974 provides for the duty on nickel sulphate falling under heading 28.38.31.00 of the Brazilian customs tariff to be reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem* cif (free of duty from LAFTA sources) when the importer is able to prove that he has purchased 1 tonne of nickel sulphate from Brazilian sources for each tonne he wishes to import. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Methyl methacrylate. Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 2255 published on 16 October 1974 increases the import duty on methyl methacrylate (heading 29.14.18.05 of the Brazilian customs tariff) from 17 per cent to 47 per cent *ad valorem* cif, for a period of one year from the date of publication. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Uruguay

Foreign Investment Law. The Uruguayan Government has issued Decree 808/974, which establishes the regulations governing the Foreign Investment Law. A free translation of the law and of the regulating decree is available. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5287.

European Community

Generalised Tariff Preference Scheme (GSP): restoration of normal duties

Trade and Industry of 28 March, 25 April, 23 May, 20 June, 18 July, 12 September, 10 October and 7 November gave details of GSP tariff quotas exhausted and GSP ceilings reached up to 28 October. HM Customs have stated that the position on the restoration of normal duties for the month ending 25 November is as follows:

I TARIFF QUOTAS

Tariff heading	Description of goods	Customs quota reference*	Date UK quota share exhausted	Community butoir reached duty to be re-imposed	
				On date	For goods from
69.11	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parain)	4371		25.11.74	Macao
74.03	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of copper, copper wire	4606		16.11.74	Yugoslavia
85.03	Primary cells and primary batteries	4894		17.11.74	Hong Kong

* See Customs Tariff Part 11.

II CEILINGS

Tariff no.	Description of goods	Date of restoration of duties	
		From all sources	From particular sources (inner ceilings)
ex 28.42 AII	Carbonates and percarbonates commercial ammonium carbonate containing ammonium carbamate – of sodium		Romania – 29.10.74
41.05 BII	Other kinds of leather, except leather falling within heading no. 41.06, 41.07, or 41.08: Other, other		Colombia – 18.11.74
44.23	Builders' carpentry and joinery (including prefabricated and sectional buildings and assembled parquet flooring panels)	4.11.74	
48.09	Building board of wood pulp or of vegetable fibre, whether or not bonded with natural or artificial resin or with similar binders		Brazil – 4.11.74
55.05 BI	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale: other Measuring, per single yarn 120,000 m. or more per kg.	23.11.74	
56.01	Man-made fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning		Yugoslavia – 4.11.74
56.03	Waste (including yarn waste and pulled or garnetted rags) of man-made fibres (continuous or discontinuous) not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for the spinning process		Yugoslavia – 4.11.74
69.12 C	Earthenware or fine pottery	18.11.74	
70.12	Glass inners for vacuum flasks or other vacuum vessels	4.11.74	
70.14 B	Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass not optically worked nor of optical glass: Other, other	23.11.74	
82.14 A	Spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, ladles and similar kitchen or tableware – of stainless steel	4.11.74	
85.18	Electrical capacitors, fixed or variable		Yugoslavia – 4.11.74
85.20 A	Filament lamps for lighting		Hong Kong – 4.11.74

Inquiries about current availability of preferences may be made to HM Customs, Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2570 (Quotas and butoirs), ext. 2294 (Ceilings and inner ceilings).

EEC Information Unit's new telephone system means speedier inquiry service

The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about the effects of membership of the EEC and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. A new telephone system has been introduced giving immediate access to several extensions. This should eliminate delays caused by extensions being engaged and provide a better service for callers at any time from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. every weekday.

New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions. The Unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SWIH 0ET. The new telephone number is: 01-215 4301 (six lines).

Tariff quota for newsprint for 1975

An article in *Trade and Industry* (31 October 1974 – Tariff quotas – 1975), listed tariff quotas which so far as can be seen at present are expected to be opened in 1975. These included newsprint of tariff heading 48.01 A and ex 48.01 E. As mentioned in that article relief from duty under the 1974 tariff quota for newsprint for publication of daily or weekly papers and certain periodicals has been made available only under certificate issued by the Department of Trade. It is intended that similar arrangements will apply for this quota in 1975.

Any importer of newsprint who is still unaware of these proposed arrangements, should get in touch immediately with Tariff Division 2, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Note: Tariff quotas provide for the importation of specified amounts of goods at zero or reduced rates of duty. Any goods that do not qualify for the quota are charged at the normal rate of duty.

Tariff quotas 1975: paper and board and certain printed products originating in EFTA countries (and Finland): Corrigendum

The article setting out the 1975 levels for these quotas, published on 28 November, contains an error in the quota for 'Other Paper and Paperboard impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed etc.' (Ex. 48.07B) imported from Finland. This quota should total 49,350 tonnes, of which not more than 23,750 tonnes should be 'Other Paper and Paperboard' (Serial No. 2702). We regret any inconvenience this error may have caused.

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 2858/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards the application of the system of import and export licences in the olive oil sector. (*Official Journal* L305, 15 November 1974)

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 2870/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 2865/73 as regards the list of agencies and laboratories empowered to issue the documents accompanying wines for direct human consumption imported from third countries. (*Official Journal* L306, 16 November 1974)

Soya beans. Regulation (EEC) 2879/74 laying down detailed rules for the application of the special measures for soya beans for the 1974/75 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L308, 19 November 1974)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 2880/74 amending Article 1 (c) of Regulation (EEC) 689/73 laying down certain detailed rules necessary for the application of the subsidy provided for the refining of raw sugar produced in the French overseas departments by replacing it as follows:

(c) 0.86 unit of account for raw sugar refined between 1 July 1974 and 6 October 1974 inclusive;

(d) 0.97 unit of account for raw sugar refined between 7 October 1974 and 28 February 1975, inclusive.

(*Official Journal* L308, 19 November 1974)

EEC information – Inquiry points at Customs and Excise headquarters

General inquiries on EEC matters which are the concern of HM Customs and Excise may be made to the following telephone extensions:
HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Tel: 01-626 1515

		Extn.
Community Transit	International Customs Division D —Branch 1	
	traders A-K	2263
	traders L-Z	2561
European Communities—general inquiries	International Customs Division D	2478
	—Branch 4	2431
EEC Free Trade Agreements with EFTA countries	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2385/2165
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, except Greece and Turkey, Anglo-Danish Free Trade Agreement	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2165
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, Greece and Turkey	International Customs Division D —Branch 2	2561
Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement, Channel Islands, Isle of Man	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2504
Compensatory levies	International Customs Division G —Branch 3	2343/2307
Copies of public notices and customs forms on EEC matters	General Services Division—Unit 4	3079/2069

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER STATES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L303, 13 November 1974, contains the text of Decision 74/555/EEC authorising Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands not to apply Community treatment to gloves protective for all trades falling within heading No. 42.03 B I of the Common Customs Tariff originating in China and in free circulation in the other Member States.

Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many Government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	99	98	98	95	92	416		42	33	445	−143	588
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	324	68	−23	692	−9	701
1971	101	103	100	94	102	−7	−126	52	−4	1,093	285	808
1972	104	109	103	85	115	−39	−205	48	3	114	−677	791
1973	109	114	108	90	121	674	374	32	242	−1,210	−2,375	1,165
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	90	107	−36	−62	17	−16	71	−121	192
2nd qtr.	104	108	103	84	115	−27	−106	1	38	112	−64	176
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	82	115	−13	−42	6	−13	−116	−284	163
4th qtr.	106	111	105	83	123	−37	7	24	−6	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	111	89	126	257	146	11	32	−184	−351	167
2nd qtr.	109	112	104	86	112	202	61	−9	163	−195	−399	204
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	120	94	68	6	22	−274	−606	332
4th qtr.	110	114	109	94	124	121	99	24	25	−557	−1,019	462
1974 1st qtr.	106	114	111	99	111	−258	−100	8	−73	−985	−1,286	301
2nd qtr.	110	112	102	99	107	216	138	42	11	−1,051	−1,361	310
3rd qtr.				95	115		216	−30	−28			
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−1.6	−0.9		−2.9	+0.7	−5.9						
on a year earlier	−1.4	−0.6		−1.2	+9.6	−4.6						

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade‡	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			monthly averages		Index‡					thousands		thousands	monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in £ million	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands										
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	109.8	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.4	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	953	1,151
1972 4th qtr.	105.9	105.7	109.2	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179	871	940
1973 1st qtr.	109.8	109.7	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228	878	995
2nd qtr.	109.4	109.8	108.3	136	177.9	9.3	133.3	120.1•	112.6	605	2.6	289	931	1,064
3rd qtr.	110.7	111.4	110.6	143	180.2	9.2	150.8	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334	995	1,197
4th qtr.	109.5	110.4	112.0	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364	1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr.	103.7	105.8	109.9	103	101.4†	12.9	214.3	138.4	125.0	543	2.4	285	1,124	1,553
2nd qtr.	108.5	109.7	107.5	104	107.5	15.8	215.8	148.9	131.7	552	2.4	309	1,283	1,737
3rd qtr.	109.7	110.9	111.0	108	110.2	17.0	216.1	155.8	142.7	600	2.7	306	1,370	1,759
1973 Sept.	110.8	111.6	110.6	129	181.8	9.3	154.7	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349	1,043	1,239
Oct.	111.4	112.0	111.2	127	185.4	9.9	161.7	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363	982	1,385
Nov.	110.4	111.7	112.1	126	186.8	10.3	166.0	129.0	121.0	486	2.2	368	1,022	1,304
Dec.	106.6	107.5	112.6	103	188.2	10.6	175.1	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362	1,019	1,364
1974 Jan.	101.5	102.5	109.2	93	191.8	12.0	210.7	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304	1,012	1,391
Feb.	103.3	106.8	110.2	109	101.7†	13.2	215.1	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278	1,153	1,599
Mar.	106.3	108.1	110.1	106	102.6	13.5	217.0	142.2	126.5	545	2.4	274	1,208	1,675
Apr.	108.1	109.5	108.1	96	106.1	15.2	217.4	146.3	127.6	546	2.4	297	1,255	1,662
May	108.1	108.9	105.8	105	107.6	15.9	216.0	148.9	131.5	548	2.4	314	1,270	1,747
June	109.3	110.8	108.3	111	108.7	16.5	213.9	151.1	136.1	561	2.5	317	1,325	1,802
July	110.0	111.1	109.3	105	109.7	17.1	214.6	153.5	138.7	582	2.6	317	1,322	1,797
Aug.	110.1	111.8	111.5	102	109.8	16.9	216.7	156.1	145.2	606	2.7	298	1,372	1,692
Sept.	109.1	109.8	112.1	118	111.0	17.1	216.0 p	158.5 p	145.9	612	2.7	303	1,415	1,788
Oct.			111.5 p	101	113.2	17.1	223.0 p	161.2 p	148.0	607	2.7	297	1,325 p	1,765 p
Nov.										608 p	2.7 p	276 p		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+1.1	+1.1	+3.8	−0.6	+2.5		+1.7	+4.9	+8.1	+7.9		−5.3	+5.0	−1.9
on a year earlier	−0.9	−0.5	+0.8	−22.0	+17.0		+39.8	+26.0	+21.5	+12.9		−13.8	+36.8	+37.0

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (‡) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100.

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the third quarter of 1974

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
	• fifty-three week period
p provisional	

Manufacturing industry

Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in the third quarter of 1974 is provisionally estimated at £508 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, nearly 4 per cent below the second quarter. Expenditure on new building work was about the same, while that on vehicles fell by 3 per cent and on plant and machinery by 4 per cent.

Compared with the third quarter of 1973, expenditure was about 4 per cent higher, following an increase of 13 per cent between the first half of 1973 and the first half of 1974. The average quarterly expenditure in 1974 so far is running at a little over 8 per cent above the quarterly average for 1973 as a whole. This suggests that the survey of manufacturers' investment intentions, carried out in August/September and published at the beginning of October, which indicated a rise of about 5 per cent between 1973 and 1974, may have underestimated slightly the 1974 outcome.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Provisional estimates indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) was about £468 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1974 – much the same as in the previous quarter. Over the first three quarters of 1974, the volume of investment by these industries has been some 6 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1973, the reduction being particularly marked for plant and machinery.

Shipping

The quarterly figures in this series are subject to considerable fluctuation, and the provisional estimate for the third quarter of 1974 (£130 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted) is very much higher than the figure for the previous quarter. However, it is only slightly above the average of the expenditure in the four quarters of 1973.

TABLE 1 Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors: Manufacturing industries	Analysis by industrial sectors: Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Analysis by industrial sectors: Shipping industry	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Analysis by type of asset: Vehicles	Analysis by type of asset: Plant and machinery
1960	2,582	1,436	955	192	765	517	1,300
1961	2,934	1,706	1,075	153	906	490	1,538
1962	2,778	1,575	1,075	129	909	438	1,432
1963	2,661	1,391	1,164	106	840	466	1,355
1964	3,085	1,569	1,359	158	945	590	1,550
1965	3,236	1,732	1,378	126	988	565	1,684
1966	3,244	1,780	1,343	120	954	556	1,733
1967	3,306	1,735	1,402	169	932	603	1,772
1968	3,688 (3,600)•	1,846 (1,795)•	1,552 (1,545)•	290 (260)•	949	759 (729)•	1,980 (1,922)•
1969	3,858 (3,946)•	1,976 (2,027)•	1,649 (1,656)•	232 (262)•	1,042	724 (754)•	2,092 (2,160)•
1970	4,219	2,130	1,725	364	1,064	850	2,305
1971	4,136	1,996	1,776	365	1,105	825	2,206
1972	4,205	1,802	1,922	482	1,069	998	2,138
1973	4,438	1,920	2,027	491	1,054	1,079	2,305
1969 1st quarter	895 (960)•	448 (483)•	399 (404)•	48 (73)•	253	169 (194)•	474 (514)•
2nd quarter	961 (977)•	496 (505)•	408 (410)•	57 (62)•	259	182 (187)•	519 (530)•
3rd quarter	1,003 (1,010)•	513 (520)•	425	65	272	186	545 (552)•
4th quarter	999	519	418	62	258	188	553
1970 1st quarter	1,007	512	418	78	252	199	556
2nd quarter	1,065	536	436	93	268	217	580
3rd quarter	1,057	537	431	90	265	211	582
4th quarter	1,090	545	440	105	280	223	588
1971 1st quarter	1,020	517	434	68	279	181	559
2nd quarter	1,041	501	440	100	274	218	550
3rd quarter	1,057	499	453	105	277	220	560
4th quarter	1,018	478	448	91	276	206	537
1972 1st quarter	1,038	477	457	104	271	222	544
2nd quarter	1,047	447	481	119	268	245	534
3rd quarter	1,039	438	484	117	262	251	527
4th quarter	1,081	440	500	141	269	280	533
1973 1st quarter	1,133	474	511	149	269	291	573
2nd quarter	1,042	458	492	92	256	230	556
3rd quarter	1,113	486	515	112	274	262	577
4th quarter	1,150	501	510	139	256	296	598
1974 1st quarter	1,105	527	495	83	274	230	601
2nd quarter	1,084	527	471	86	267	225	592
3rd quarter	1,106	508	468	130	269	276	562

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 54 per cent of total expenditure in 1973. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

• After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968, estimated at £51 million for manufacturing industry, £7 million for distributive and service industry, and £30 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

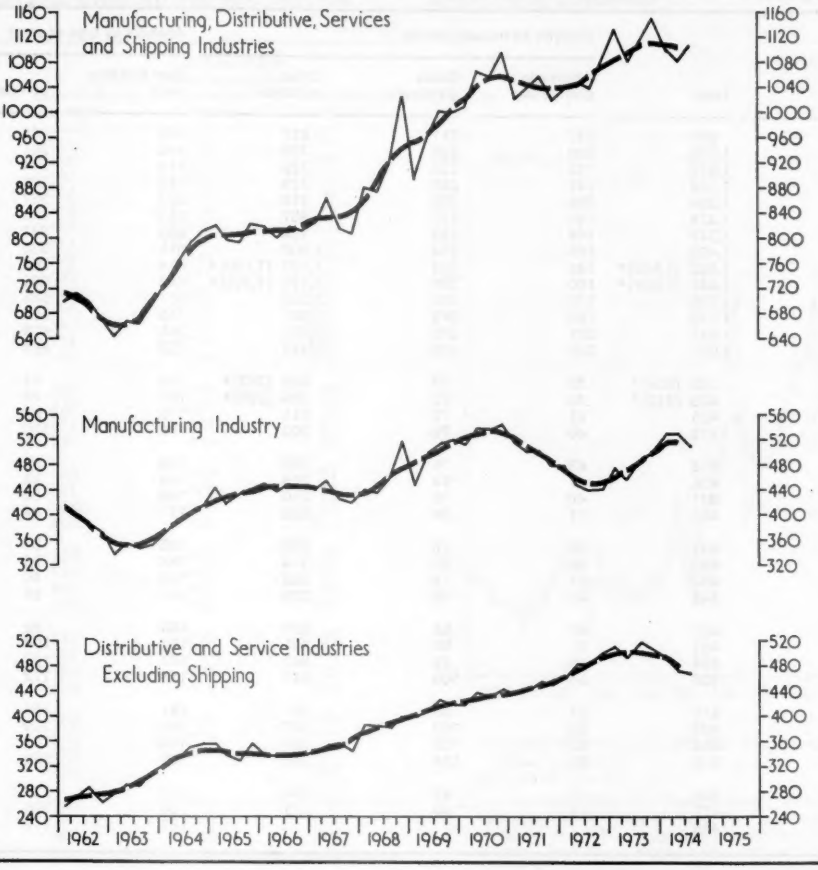

TABLE 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis of type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,436.0	176.7	40.3	181.6	266.7	292.6	144.4	115.7	90.2	127.8	336.4	81.7	1,017.9
1961	1,705.9	185.5	43.0	221.5	359.1	321.8	193.9	141.6	100.3	139.2	416.2	76.2	1,213.5
1962	1,575.1	188.0	32.1	219.7	315.7	279.3	179.3	121.5	100.8	138.7	387.9	67.3	1,119.9
1963	1,391.4	191.5	41.9	173.6	187.7	280.2	169.5	111.7	100.9	134.4	310.1	81.2	1,000.1
1964	1,568.6	215.2	47.4	215.5	156.7	333.7	162.8	151.5	116.1	169.7	350.2	97.7	1,120.7
1965	1,732.2	216.1	47.7	274.6	151.1	356.3	181.6	173.8	127.5	203.5	390.2	102.2	1,239.8
1966	1,780.1	204.3	78.2	305.4	151.9	363.1	193.8	165.0	111.5	206.9	369.8	98.3	1,312.0
1967	1,735.2	236.0	123.6	255.7	155.3	352.5	194.5	132.9	108.7	176.0	317.1	99.5	1,318.6
1968	1,846.1 (1,795.1)•	246.0	127.4	255.5	145.7	390.8	171.9	176.4	111.8	220.6	330.8	109.2	1,406.1 (1,355.1)•
1969	1,976.1 (2,027.1)•	238.6	102.9	296.3	167.8	393.7	208.4	189.4	121.3	257.7	388.7	115.9	1,471.5 (1,522.5)•
1970	2,129.8	246.4	82.8	382.3	256.4	422.3	233.4	170.9	134.2	201.1	391.2	114.7	1,623.9
1971	1,995.9	248.5	118.6	333.8	295.3	379.1	149.4	144.6	111.2	215.4	357.8	114.3	1,523.8
1972	1,801.7	266.5	101.3	262.5	258.7	358.8	100.2	123.2	102.9	227.6	316.2	119.6	1,365.9
1973	1,919.8	286.0	68.0	216.5	222.9	467.2	124.1	168.9	110.1	256.1	321.4	129.0	1,469.4
1969 1st quarter	448.2 (483.2)•	56.7	28.8	65.3	34.5	92.0	44.0	48.0	24.1	54.8	93.2	26.7	328.3 (363.3)•
2nd quarter	495.6 (504.6)•	61.8	25.4	75.0	40.2	95.3	53.9	47.6	31.4	65.0	96.4	30.7	368.5 (377.5)•
3rd quarter	513.2 (520.2)•	59.4	25.0	80.3	46.4	100.8	54.9	46.7	33.5	66.2	101.3	29.2	382.7 (389.7)•
4th quarter	519.1	60.7	23.7	75.7	46.7	105.6	55.6	47.1	32.3	71.7	97.8	29.3	392.0
1970 1st quarter	511.5	60.9	19.4	91.6	48.5	103.5	56.0	44.3	36.4	50.9	92.7	29.3	389.5
2nd quarter	536.2	66.1	20.9	94.6	59.3	106.2	60.0	44.7	33.7	50.7	99.3	29.2	407.7
3rd quarter	537.1	56.5	24.9	96.4	64.3	107.0	62.0	44.7	32.0	49.3	97.8	29.0	410.3
4th quarter	545.0	62.9	17.6	99.7	84.3	105.6	55.4	37.2	32.1	50.2	101.4	27.2	416.4
1971 1st quarter	517.0	62.4	26.3	88.5	72.6	104.0	40.9	41.7	29.0	51.6	93.2	27.8	396.0
2nd quarter	501.3	61.9	26.0	79.6	71.9	97.8	40.7	38.9	29.4	55.1	89.6	28.8	382.9
3rd quarter	499.3	62.4	32.4	84.3	76.9	91.9	36.6	32.5	27.0	55.3	86.3	28.5	384.5
4th quarter	478.3	61.8	33.9	81.4	73.9	86.4	31.2	31.5	25.8	53.4	88.7	29.2	360.4
1972 1st quarter	476.7	62.3	31.4	75.7	83.6	85.6	27.2	27.5	23.5	59.9	84.1	27.4	365.2
2nd quarter	446.5	65.0	26.7	69.7	64.8	84.6	23.7	30.3	25.6	56.1	79.4	28.5	338.6
3rd quarter	438.2	70.0	22.4	62.1	54.9	91.7	23.1	31.3	26.7	56.0	78.9	30.4	328.9
4th quarter	440.3	69.2	20.8	55.0	55.4	96.9	26.2	34.1	27.1	55.6	73.8	33.3	333.2
1973 1st quarter	473.9	75.9	20.9	56.4	58.8	106.8	29.0	38.6	28.2	59.3	77.6	32.8	363.5
2nd quarter	458.2	64.7	19.8	56.4	46.6	115.5	29.3	36.1	27.1	62.7	73.7	30.1	354.4
3rd quarter	486.4	69.1	15.3	51.8	58.3	119.7	32.2	46.4	27.4	66.2	83.5	32.2	370.7
4th quarter	501.3	76.3	12.0	51.9	59.2	125.2	33.6	47.8	27.4	67.9	86.6	33.9	380.8
1974 1st quarter	527.2	81.8	10.3	59.1	58.3	125.7	37.8	49.3	32.8	72.1	89.5	34.5	403.2
2nd quarter	526.6	77.8	9.5	61.1	69.6	127.1	35.9	44.7	34.2	66 7	86.3	35.9	404.4
3rd quarter	508.0										85.8	34.8	387.4

TABLE 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	955	127	211	617	428	245	282
1961	1,075	136	235	705	490	261	324
1962	1,075	129	226	720	519	244	312
1963	1,164	141	245	779	528	282	355
1964	1,359	165	276	918	592	337	429
1965	1,378	164	257	957	593	342	444
1966	1,343	148	232	964	580	342	421
1967	1,402	169	224	1,008	611	338	453
1968	1,552 (1,545)•	165	282	1,107 (1,100)•	614	368	570 (563)•
1969	1,649 (1,656)•	160	295	1,195 (1,202)•	649	385	615 (622)•
1970	1,725	176	299	1,250	667	385	673
1971	1,776	185	310	1,281	745	358	673
1972	1,922	201	370	1,351	751	419	752
1973	2,027	209	409	1,410	732	468	827
1969 1st quarter	399 (404)•	39	72	288 (293)•	158	95	145 (150)•
2nd quarter	408 (410)•	40	72	296 (298)•	162	96	150 (152)•
3rd quarter	425	41	73	311	170	94	161
4th quarter	418	40	78	300	159	100	159
1970 1st quarter	418	43	76	299	159	94	166
2nd quarter	436	47	74	315	166	98	171
3rd quarter	431	46	75	310	168	96	169
4th quarter	440	41	74	325	177	96	167
1971 1st quarter	434	44	76	315	185	87	162
2nd quarter	440	46	80	314	184	93	164
3rd quarter	453	47	78	328	190	90	173
4th quarter	448	48	76	325	187	88	174
1972 1st quarter	457	49	83	325	185	98	174
2nd quarter	481	51	89	341	188	103	190
3rd quarter	484	48	95	342	183	107	194
4th quarter	500	54	103	343	195	112	194
1973 1st quarter	511	54	96	361	191	114	206
2nd quarter	492	52	103	337	182	109	201
3rd quarter	515	52	105	357	190	121	204
4th quarter	510	52	104	354	169	125	216
1974 1st quarter	495	49	92	354	184	113	197
2nd quarter	471	46	90	335	180	104	187
3rd quarter	468				182	112	174

Department of Industry. Business Statistics Office.

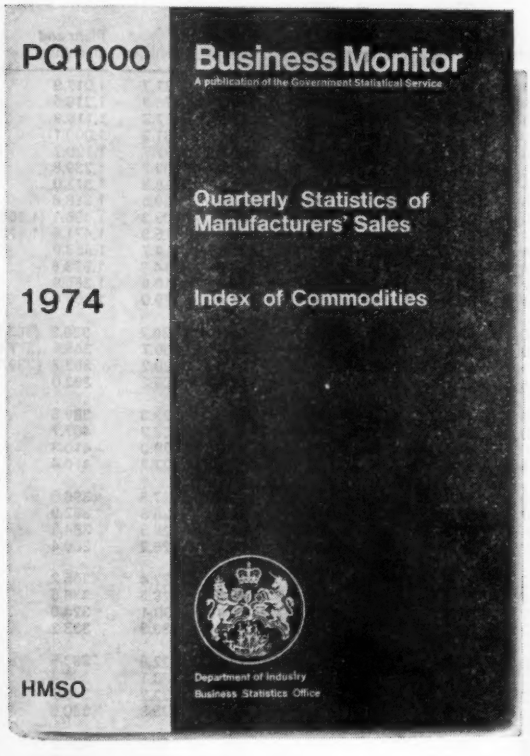

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TABLE 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period		Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960		1,912	1,021	728	162
1961		2,213	1,248	833	132
1962		2,148	1,182	859	107
1963		2,094	1,068	942	84
1964		2,477	1,232	1,122	123
1965		2,692	1,423	1,169	100
1966		2,787	1,517	1,172	99
1967		2,862	1,485	1,237	140
1968		3,304	1,639	1,419	247
1969		3,599	1,822	1,560	217
1970		4,219	2,130	1,725	364
1971		4,493	2,191	1,918	384
1972		4,893	2,123	2,218	552
1973		5,753	2,510	2,618	625
1969	1st quarter	792	382	372	38
	2nd quarter	871	438	381	53
	3rd quarter	917	473	386	57
	4th quarter	1,020	530	420	70
1970	1st quarter	938	465	403	71
	2nd quarter	1,034	511	428	95
	3rd quarter	1,043	546	419	77
	4th quarter	1,204	608	475	122
1971	1st quarter	1,038	524	450	65
	2nd quarter	1,093	520	465	108
	3rd quarter	1,132	561	477	94
	4th quarter	1,229	586	525	119
1972	1st quarter	1,150	533	512	105
	2nd quarter	1,179	494	545	140
	3rd quarter	1,173	523	539	111
	4th quarter	1,391	573	622	196
1973	1st quarter	1,387	585	637	165
	2nd quarter	1,295	549	625	121
	3rd quarter	1,401	645	641	115
	4th quarter	1,670	731	715	224
1974	1st quarter	1,528	729	693	106
	2nd quarter	1,560	738	689	133
	3rd quarter	1,669	809	705	156

NOTES TO TABLES

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

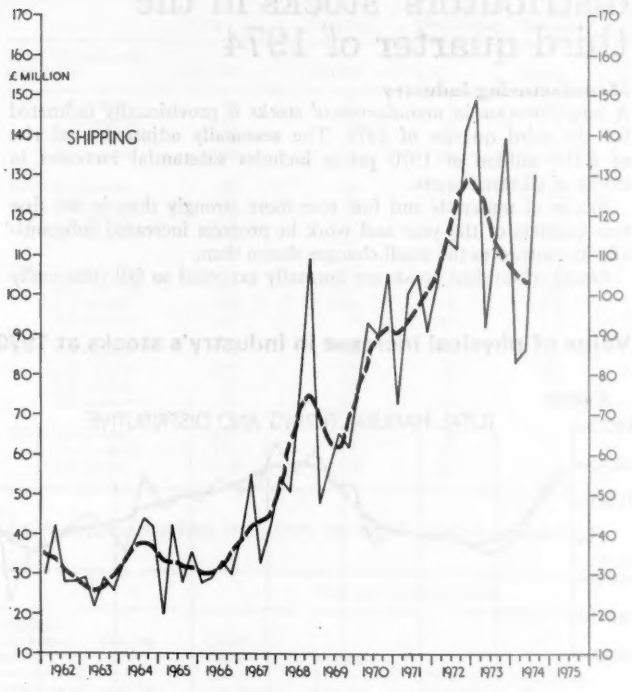
The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by finance houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 706 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 707 – Air Transport and 708 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates, with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted



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Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel. 01-215 3038) or the Department's Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111 ext. 2973, telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application.

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Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the third quarter of 1974

Manufacturing industry

A large increase in manufacturers' stocks is provisionally estimated for the third quarter of 1974. The seasonally adjusted total rise of £216 million at 1970 prices includes substantial increases in stocks of all three assets.

Stocks of materials and fuel rose more strongly than in the first two quarters of the year and work in progress increased substantially in contrast to the small changes shown then.

Stocks of finished goods are normally expected to fall (seasonally unadjusted) in the third quarter of each year. This year a small rise in the actual figures of stocks of finished goods has resulted in a very big increase after seasonal adjustment. The first quarter fall in stocks has been more than offset by the rises in the second and third quarters.

The stocks/output index was 95.7. This is slightly higher than the second quarter figure.

Distributive industries

Wholesalers' stocks are provisionally estimated to have fallen by £30 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1974, following the very large rise in the previous quarter. The fall was very largely attributable to a reduction in stocks held by general wholesale distributors. In the third quarter, retailers' stocks declined by £28 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted.

Value of physical increase in industry's stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

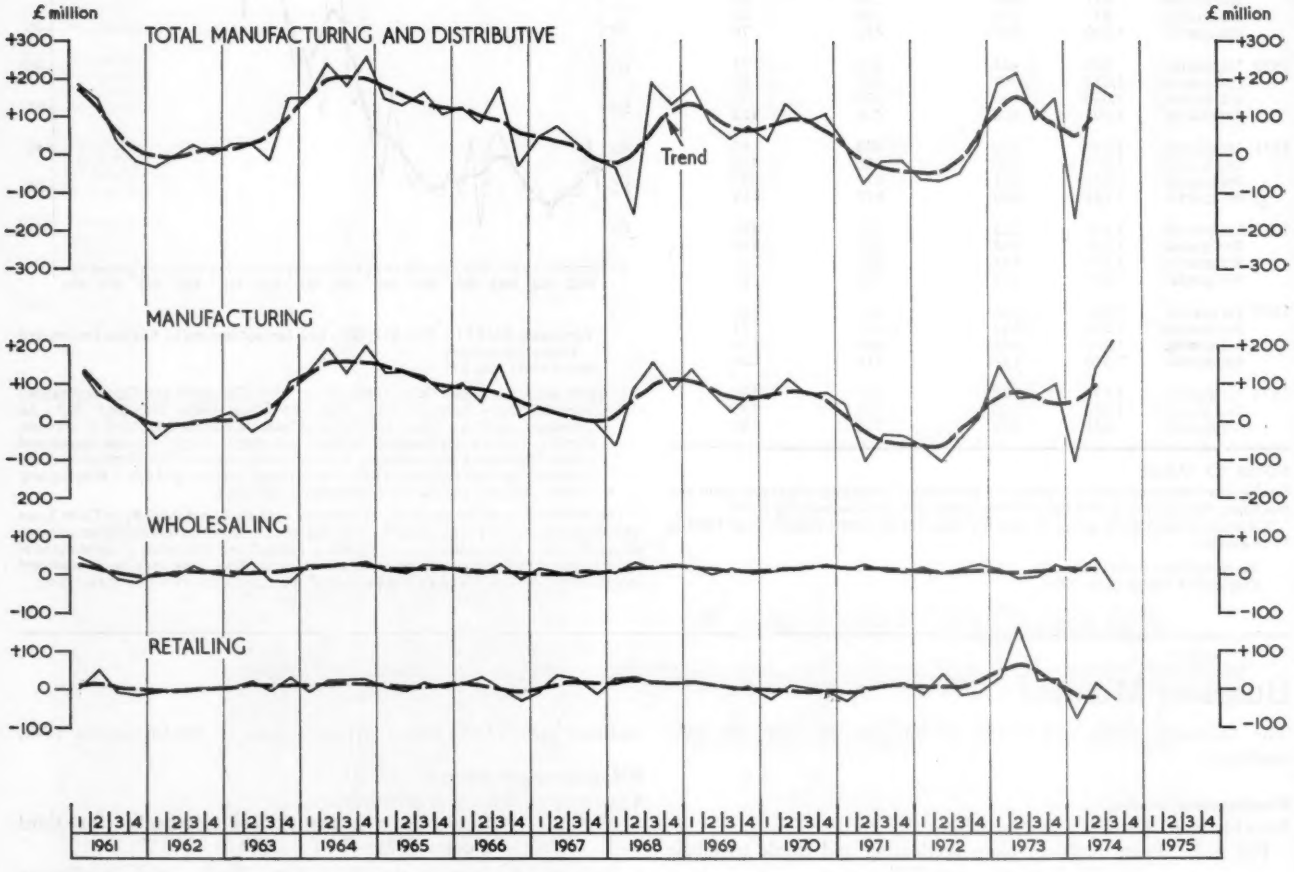

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TABLE 1 Value of physical increase of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manu-facturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1973	13,758	10,057	1,767	1,935
1960	777	654	75	48
1961	341	263	41	37
1962	−3	−40	31	6
1963	192	103	35	54
1964	834	653	118	63
1965	556	460	67	29
1966	358	315	28	16
1967	146	71	17	58
1968	442	269	85	88
1969	385	310	42	33
1970	369	324	68	−23
1971	−78	−126	52	−4
1972	−153	−205	48	3
1973	647	374	32	242
1969 1st quarter	178	138	22	18
2nd quarter	86	77	1	9
3rd quatrer	44	27	19	−2
4th quarter	77	68	1	8
1970 1st quarter	39	63	5	−29
2nd quarter	136	110	18	7
3rd quarter	88	72	16	—
4th quarter	106	78	29	−1
1971 1st quarter	31	49	14	−32
2nd quarter	−75	−104	26	3
3rd quarter	−18	−35	9	8
4th quarter	−16	−37	3	17
1972 1st quarter	−61	−82	17	−16
2nd quarter	−67	−106	1	38
3rd quarter	−49	−42	6	−13
4th quarter	25	7	24	−6
1973 1st quarter	189	146	11	32
2nd quarter	215	61	−9	163
3rd quarter	96	68	6	22
4th quarter	148	99	24	25
1974 1st quarter	−165	−100	8	−73
2nd quarter	191	138	42	11
3rd quarter	158	216	−30	−28

TABLE 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manu-facturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manu-facture	Engineer-ing, ship-building, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manu-facturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1973	10,057	1,344	969	716	5,049	876	1,104	3,705	3,978	2,374
1960	654	66	46	110	311	37	82	309	134	211
1961	263	23	33	11	141	13	42	69	92	102
1962	−40	38	1	−39	−18	−21	—	−86	2	44
1963	103	12	−8	−8	88	4	16	−13	101	15
1964	653	20	56	46	406	76	50	232	319	103
1965	460	19	33	38	305	3	62	117	207	137
1966	315	1	36	−23	222	31	48	10	145	160
1967	71	34	7	−41	120	−38	−11	−17	140	−52
1968	269	10	72	37	67	34	49	102	108	59
1969	310	33	75	−15	73	76	69	87	26	197
1970	324	11	43	50	222	1	−2	113	122	88
1971	−126	4	17	2	−137	−14	2	−119	−96	88
1972	−205	22	5	−50	−153	−42	14	−38	−8	−159
1973	374	74	81	−52	240	8	23	270	235	−131
1969 1st quarter	138	11	21	3	59	26	18	37	43	58
2nd quarter	77	−3	16	1	32	11	19	46	−15	45
3rd quarter	27	37	2	−13	−44	24	22	−9	2	34
4th quarter	68	−12	35	−6	26	15	11	13	−5	60
1970 1st quarter	63	5	21	−5	26	6	10	21	8	35
2nd quarter	110	6	3	17	86	4	−5	54	57	−1
3rd quarter	72	6	13	15	44	—	−5	32	17	22
4th quarter	78	−6	5	23	67	−9	−1	6	40	32
1971 1st quarter	49	4	−2	38	−2	3	7	−3	−11	63
2nf quarter	−104	−9	13	−30	−48	−28	−2	−44	−67	7
3rd quarter	−35	−11	3	−9	−22	5	−2	−39	—	4
4th quarter	−37	19	4	2	−65	5	−1	−33	−18	14
1972 1st quarter	62	4	19	−47	−9	−16	−14	−4	13	−71
2nd quarter	−106	14	−25	1	−104	−5	12	−61	5	−51
3rd quarter	−42	−2	14	−5	−32	−13	−5	−6	−5	−32
4th quarter	7	6	−4	—	−9	−8	21	32	−21	−5
1973 1st quarter	146	−4	23	−4	105	−13	38	78	107	−39
2nd quarter	61	9	25	−8	33	10	−8	63	34	−36
3rd quarter	68	33	−9	−14	24	1	−4	44	73	−49
4th quarter	99	36	4	−27	79	10	−3	86	21	−8
1974 1st quarter	−100	−3	55	−49	−71	−7	−25	47	−16	−131
2nd quarter	138	17	22	8	4	39	48	44	15	79
3rd quarter	216							68	37	111

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TABLE 3 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted £ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1973	1,767	1,138	164	465
1960	75	43	6	27
1961	41	27	1	14
1962	31	5	5	21
1963	35	14	7	14
1964	118	62	17	39
1965	67	30	7	31
1966	28	21	—	7
1967	17	9	—	8
1968	85	57	4	25
1969	42	19	−2	26
1970	68	15	—	53
1971	52	41	−3	14
1972	48	41	11	−3
1973	32	88	4	−60
1969 1st quarter	22	14	−1	9
2nd quarter	1	−13	−1	14
3rd quarter	19	14	2	3
4th quarter	1	4	−2	−1
1970 1st quarter	5	−3	1	6
2nd quarter	18	10	−3	11
3rd quarter	16	−4	−2	21
4th quarter	29	11	4	14
1971 1st quarter	14	3	1	11
2nd quarter	26	20	1	5
3rd quarter	9	12	—	−3
4th quarter	3	6	−4	2
1972 1st quarter	17	2	1	14
2nd quarter	1	4	2	−5
3rd quarter	6	22	2	−18
4th quarter	24	13	7	5
1973 1st quarter	11	30	—	−19
2nd quarter	−9	6	6	−22
3rd quarter	6	29	2	−25
4th quarter	24	23	−4	5
1974 1st quarter	8	12	−2	−1
2nd quarter	42	19	2	21
3rd quarter	−30			

TABLE 4 Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks £ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1973	18,411	13,544	2,518	2,349
1960	647	543	60	44
1961	375	274	40	61
1962	85	24	30	31
1963	294	200	44	50
1964	891	670	136	85
1965	694	571	73	50
1966	586	480	51	55
1967	282	180	47	55
1968	875	581	138	156
1969	988	766	104	118
1970	1,310	1,038	162	110
1971	788	489	160	139
1972	907	566	217	124
1973	3,092	2,294	472	326
1969 1st quarter	302	220	16	66
2nd quarter	255	203	18	34
3rd quarter	183	124	65	−6
4th quarter	248	220	4	24
1970 1st quarter	325	288	16	20
2nd quarter	354	293	26	36
3rd quarter	268	174	78	16
4th quarter	364	284	43	38
1971 1st quarter	265	215	29	21
2nd quarter	301	185	60	56
3rd quarter	117	33	70	14
4th quarter	105	57	—	48
1972 1st quarter	78	47	5	27
2nd quarter	188	100	25	63
3rd quarter	239	135	106	−1
4th quarter	402	285	82	35
1973 1st quarter	521	411	41	69
2nd quarter	604	488	58	58
3rd quarter	864	580	209	75
4th quarter	1,103	815	164	124
1974 1st quarter	1,665	1,417	197	50
2nd quarter	1,760	1,387	206	167
3rd quarter	1,098	917	118	64

Book Values exclude VAT. Purchase Tax payable on retailers' stock prior to the second quarter of 1973.

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXIII:

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

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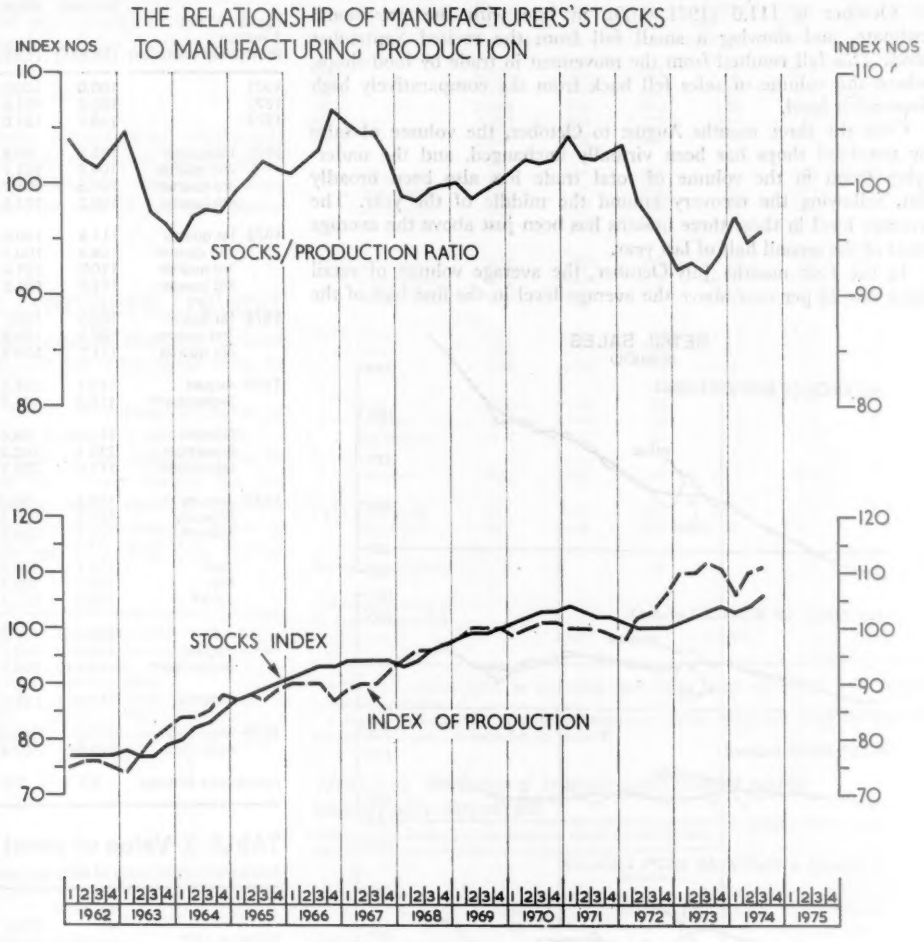
TABLE 5 The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

Index numbers – 4th quarter 1969 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1970 prices	Production (with 1970 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1962 Q 1	77	75	103.9
2	77	76	102.2
3	77	76	101.4
4	77	75	102.9
1963 Q 1	78	74	104.7
2	77	77	100.6
3	77	80	97.3
4	79	82	96.3
1964 Q 1	80	84	94.8
2	82	84	97.1
3	83	85	97.7
4	85	88	97.4
1965 Q 1	87	87	99.2
2	88	88	100.4
3	89	87	102.0
4	90	89	101.3
1966 Q 1	91	90	100.9
2	92	90	101.9
3	93	90	103.1
4	93	87	106.7
1967 Q 1	94	89	105.4
2	94	90	104.6
3	94	90	104.5
4	94	92	102.6
1968 Q 1	93	94	98.8
2	94	96	98.4
3	96	96	99.5
4	97	97	99.8
1969 Q 1	98	98	100.0
2	99	100	98.7
3	99	100	99.5
4	100	100	100.0
1970 Q 1	101	99	101.2
2	102	100	102.2
3	103	101	101.9
4	103	101	102.2
1971 Q 1	104	100	104.3
2	103	100	102.4
3	102	100	102.3
4	102	99	102.9
1972 Q 1	101	98	103.6
2	100	102	98.5
3	100	103	96.9
4	100	106	94.3
1973 Q 1	101	110	92.3
2	102	110	92.8
3	103	112	92.1
4	104	111	93.8
1974 Q 1	103	106	96.9
2	104	110	94.8
3	106	111	95.7



(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1970 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

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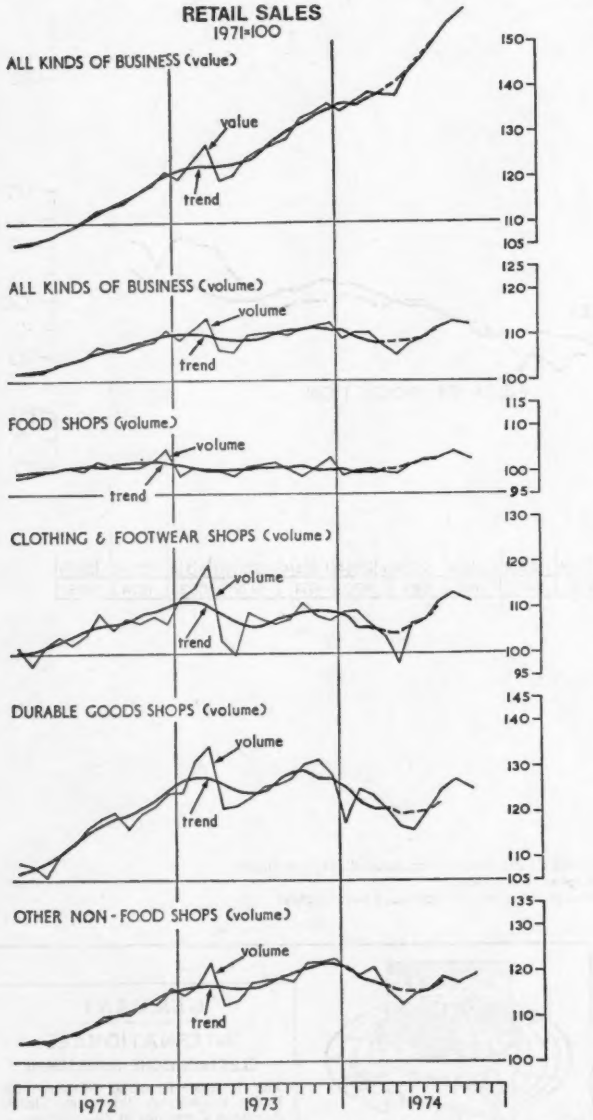
Retail sales in October

Volume

The final seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in October is 111.6 (1971 = 100), in line with the provisional estimate, and showing a small fall from the revised September level. This fall resulted from the movement in trade by food shops, where the volume of sales fell back from the comparatively high September level.

Over the three months August to October, the volume of sales by non-food shops has been virtually unchanged, and the underlying trend in the volume of total trade has also been broadly flat, following the recovery around the middle of the year. The average level in these three months has been just above the average level of the second half of last year.

In the four months July-October, the average volume of retail sales was 2¼ per cent above the average level in the first half of the



The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months but month to month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two or four months.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked • which are of five weeks. The October 1974 sales period was the four weeks from 29 September 1974 to 26 October 1974. The corresponding period in 1973 was from 30 September 1973 to 27 October 1973.

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

The press notice giving the *provisional* estimates of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales for November and the increase in the value of sales compared with a year earlier will be published later this month.

(r) Revised figure

TABLE 1 Volume of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1971 prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (15,895)	Food shops (6,693)	Non-food shops Total (9,202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2,314)	Durable goods shops (1,801)	Other non-food shops (†) (5,087)
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	105.8	101.5	109.0	105	115	109
1973	110.7	101.0	117.7	109	127	118
1972 1st quarter	102.1	99.9	103.7	100	107	104
2nd quarter	104.8	101.1	107.4	104	114	107
3rd quarter	107.3	101.7	111.4	108	118	111
4th quarter	109.2	103.1	113.5	107	122	114
1973 1st quarter	111.8	100.8	119.8	116	130	118
2nd quarter	108.3	100.7	113.8	105	122	115
3rd quarter	110.6	101.4	117.3	108	127	118
4th quarter	112.0	101.3	119.8	109	130	121
1974 1st quarter	109.9	100.1	117.0	107	122	120
2nd quarter	107.5	100.8	112.3	103	118	115
3rd quarter	111.1	103.3 r	116.9 r	111	124	117
1973 August	110.7	101.9	117.2	107	126	119
September•	110.6	101.0	117.7	108	128	118
October	111.2	99.4	119.7	110	129	121
November	112.1	100.9	120.3	109	132	121
December•	112.6	103.1	119.4	108	128	121
1974 January	109.2	99.4	116.4	108	117	120
February	110.2	100.3	117.5	108	125	119
March•	110.1	100.6	117.0	106	123	120
April	108.1	100.3	113.8	105	120	116
May	105.8	100.2	109.8	98	117	113
June•	108.3	101.7	113.2	106	116	115
July	109.3	102.3	114.4	107	120	116
August	111.5	102.7	117.9	112	125	118
September•	112.3 r	104.5 r	118.0 r	113	126 r	117
October	111.6	102.8	117.9	111	124	119
1974 May-July	107.8	101.4	112.5	104	118	115
Aug.-Oct.	111.8	103.4	117.9	112	125	118
Percentage increase	3.7	2.0	4.8	8	6	3

TABLE 2 Value of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (15,895)	Food shops (6,693)	Non-food shops Total (9,202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2,314)	Durable goods shops (1,801)	Other non-food shops (†) (5,087)
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	112.0	108.9	114.2	112	118	114
1973	126.9	122.8	129.9	128	136	128
1972 1st quarter	105.8	104.7	106.6	104	109	107
2nd quarter	109.3	106.4	111.4	110	115	111
3rd quarter	114 1	110.2	117.0	116	121	116
4th quarter	118.6	114.3	121.7	118	127	121
1973 1st quarter	123.5	115.5	129.3	130	138	126
2nd quarter	122.0	119.9	123.6	121	128	123
3rd quarter	127.8	124.5	130.2	129	136	129
4th quarter	134.2	131.3	136.3	134	141	136
1974 1st quarter	136.7	134.6	138.2	139	135	139
2nd quarter	140.5	139.7	141.0	141	135	143
3rd quarter	150.5	147.9 r	152.4	157	146	153
1973 August	127.5	124.0	130.0	128	134	129
September•	129.3	126.3	131.5	130	138	130
October	132.4	128.4	135.3	134	139	135
November	134.1	130.9	136.4	133	143	135
December•	135.7	134.0	137.0	135	141	137
1974 January	134.6	133.1	135.6	137	129	137
February	136.8	134.2	138.7	141	137	138
March•	138.2	136.1	139.8	139	137	141
April	138.8	137.4	139.8	140	135	141
May	138.5	139.0	138.2	134	135	141
June•	143.4	142.1	144.4	147	136	146
July	146.5	144.6	147.8	149	142	149
August	150.4	146.6	153.1	158	146	154
September•	153.9 r	151.5 r	155.6 r	162 r	149 r	155
October	156.3	153.1	158.6	163	148	160
1974 May-July	142.8	141.9	143.5	144	138	146
Aug.-Oct.	153.6	150.5	155.8	161	148	156
Percentage increase	7.6	6.1	8.6	12	7	7

year, when trade was relatively depressed. Within the total, sales by food shops were up by 2½ per cent; sales by clothing and footwear shops were 5 per cent up; sales by durable goods shops were 4 per cent up, and sales by other non-food shops (which include department stores and mail-order businesses) were little changed.

Taking the first 10 months of the year together, the average volume of total sales was ½ per cent below the average level in the corresponding period of 1973.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the value of total retail sales in October shows a rise of 18 per cent compared with October of last year. On the longer-term comparison, the cumulative value of sales in the first 10 months of this year was 15 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland

The seasonally adjusted index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for September was 180 (1965=100), 21 per cent more than in September 1973.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in September showed an increase of 2 per cent on a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted index numbers of the value of sales in September and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Department of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BZ (tel. Belfast (0232) 28081, ext. 140).

		September 1974	
Sales by:	Sales in 1965 – £m	Seasonally adjusted value index numbers 1965 = 100	Percentage increases
All kinds of business	219	180	21
Food shops	97	194	26
Non-food shops	122	167	16
Of which:			
Clothing and footwear shops	36	162	23
Durable goods shops	21	159	5
Miscellaneous non-food shops	43	187	19
Department and general stores	22	148	18

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in October

New instalment credit advanced by finance houses and retailers amounted to £230 million in October (in seasonally adjusted terms), the largest monthly total this year. In the three months ending with October advances were 6 per cent up on the preceding three months May to July. Finance houses advanced £275 million in the August-October period, 4 per cent more than between May and July. Retailers advanced £387 million in the latest three months, 7 per cent more than in the previous three months.

Retailers' instalment credit sales (ie the total value, including credit charges, of all goods sold on instalment credit terms) also rose by 7 per cent between the two three-monthly periods. Credit sales by durable goods shops increased by 9 per cent, department stores' sales by 10 per cent and other instalment credit retailers' sales by 6 per cent on average between the May-July and August-October periods.

The total debt outstanding to retailers on all their instalment credit agreements increased by a further £2 million in October bringing the total increase in the latest three months to £13 million compared with a drop of £1 million in the previous three months. Debt outstanding to finance houses continued to decrease by £14 million in October, bringing the total fall in the August-October period to £32 million, compared with a fall of £39 million in May-July.

At the end of October the total debt outstanding to finance houses and retailers was £2,294 million (not seasonally adjusted), 4 per cent less than at the end of October 1973.

TABLE 1 Hire-Purchase and other instalment credit business seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers‡	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
1969	1,587	−20	701	−21	886	1
1970	1,735	84	822	58	913	26
1971	2,053	240	990	165	1,063	75
1972	2,497	424	1,222	296	1,275	128
1973	2,871	438	1,453	332	1,418	106
1973 1st quarter	761	171	397	131	364	40
2nd quarter	681	87	338	62	343	25
3rd quarter	717	103	366	82	351	21
4th quarter	712	77	352	57	360	20
1974 1st quarter	576	−69	233	−56	343	−13
2nd quarter	612	−45	255	−45	357	—
3rd quarter	648	−16	271	−28	377	12
1974 April	201	−14	83	−16	118	2
May	206	−17	89	−12	117	−5
June	205	−14	83	−17	122	3
July	216	−9	93	−10	123	1
August	215	−4	86	−14	129	10
September	217	−3	92	−4	125	1
October	230	−12	97	−14	133	2
1974 May-July	627	−40	265	−39	362	−1
Aug.-Oct.	662	−19	275	−32	387	13
Percentage increase	6		4		7	
Debt outstanding at 31 December 1973 (unadjusted)	—	2,485	—	1,638	—	847

† Direct business only: ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.

‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 2 Retailers' instalment credit sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 §				
£ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1969	111	100	113	117
1970	121	112	119	128
1971	134	138	138	131
1972	158	162	157	155
1973	176	165	181	183
1973 1st quarter	181	176	184	184
2nd quarter	170	161	175	176
3rd quarter	175	162	181	182
4th quarter	179	163	185	190
1974 1st quarter	171	117	175	206
2nd quarter	177	124	181	212
3rd quarter	187	133	205	221
1974 April	176	124	168	212
May	174	121	184	209
June*	180	127	189	215
July	183	131	200	217
August	191	133	204	228
September*	186	135	210	219
October	198	145	212	233
1974 May-July av.	179	126	191	214
Aug.-Oct. av.	191	138	209	226
Percentage increase	7	9	10	6

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.

‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.

§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.

The monthly periods for retailers consists of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by October 1974 sales was the four weeks from 29 September 1974 to 26 October 1974. The corresponding period in 1973 was from 30 September 1973 to 27 October 1973.

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver

High Court of Justice
Senior Official Receiver: A. T. Cheek

Bankruptcy
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (Tel: 01-405 7641)
Official Receivers: D. A. Thorne; J. Tye

Companies Winding-up
Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD (Tel: 01-583 8931)
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; D. A. Williams

Birmingham
Commercial Union House, Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP
(Tel: 021-236 8831/7)
A. D. Gwyther; J. F. Hirst

Bournemouth
Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth BH1 2JS
(Tel: 0202-28208/9)
A. H. Horler

Bradford
West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ
(Tel: 0274-33651/2)
V. Duffy

Brighton
Windsor House (East Entrance), 30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ
(Tel: 0273-64301/2)
J. F. O'Reilly

Bristol
Sun Alliance House, 4 Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4BN
(Tel: 0272-290268)
D. S. Clackett

Cambridge
49 Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LT
(Tel: 0223-53930 and 59646)
R. F. Savage

Canterbury
Lombard House, 12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury
(Tel: 0227-62070 and 65037)
A. R. Haigh

Cardiff
3rd Floor, Hayes House, The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 2UG
(Tel: 0222-30575)
B. J. Longley

Chester
Dee Hills Park, Chester CH3 5AR
(Tel: 0244-21471/2)
K. Matthewson

Croydon
Park House, 22 Park Street, Croydon CR9 1TX
(Tel: 01-681 2633)
R. A. D. Copper

Exeter
Eastgate House, High Street, Exeter EX4 3JU
(Tel: 0392-55445)
A. J. Seldon

Gloucester
Grosvenor House, Station Road, Gloucester GL1 1ST
(Tel: 0452-21658/9)
H. W. Kirkwood

Hull
Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square, Hull HU1 3XF
(Tel: 0482-23720 and 23729)
J. E. Friend

Ipswich
St. Clare House, Greyfriars, Ipswich IP1 1LX
(Tel: 0473-56731)
T. A. Tuck

Leeds
Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds LS1 5BX
(Tel: 0532-28011/2)
W. A. Bishop

Leicester
Prospect House, 94 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7DE
(Tel: 0533-22251/3)
H. Roach

Liverpool
West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool L2 0RQ
(Tel: 051-236 8397/8)
R. W. F. Pagan

Manchester
Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street, Salford M3 5AB
(Tel: 061-832 2471)
K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy

Newcastle upon Tyne
3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1RF (Tel: 0632-21104/5)
F. Durkin

Northampton
6 Cheyne Walk, Northampton NN1 5QA
(Tel: 0604-37288/9)
R. F. Savage

Norwich
Davey House, Castle Meadow, Norwich NOR O2D
(Tel: 0603-28983/4)
T. A. Tuck

Nottingham
1 Collin Street, Nottingham NG1 7EP
(Tel: 0602-51596/8)
W. W. Jordan

Plymouth
63 New George Street, Plymouth PL1 1RD
(Tel: 0752-68554)
A. J. Seldon

Reading
PO Box No. 40, Somerset House, 3 Blagrave Street, Reading RG1 1QE
(Tel: 0734-581931/5)
R. G. Goddard

Rochester
Gordon House, Star Hill, Rochester
(Tel: 0634-42603 and 46906)
A. R. Haigh

St. Annes
Petros House, St. Andrews Road North, Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD
(Tel: 039-15-21271)
M. Clark

Sheffield
8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor, Sheffield S1 4QN
(Tel: 0742-26691/3)
T. Wilks

Southampton
21 London Road, Southampton SO9 1NQ
(Tel: 0703-23348/9 and 23340)
A. H. Horler

Southend
2nd Floor, Colman House, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6EF (Tel: 0702-41316/7)
F. L. Sage

Stockton
4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside TS18 3BP
(Tel: 0642-65598/9)
F. Durkin

Stoke
London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN
(Tel: 0782-45256/8)
A. K. Sales

Swansea
5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building, 166/167 Helens Road, Swansea SA1 5DL
(Tel: 0792-42861)
P. W. Nunn

Watford
40 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 1HJ
(Tel: 0923-44288)
F. L. Sage

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 29 November 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Blue Blood	BR/E 37801/1/12/79	87	26 November	Nationwide Film Distributors Ltd.	Mallard Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2373	BR/E 37592/1/12/79	7	29 November	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2373A	BR/E 37593/1/12/79	8	29 November	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Bawdy Tales	EC 37802/1/12/79	96	27 November	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	PEA (Produzioni Europee Associate) S.a.S., Rome and Les Productions Artistes Associes, Paris
First Time With Feeling	EC 37804/1/12/79	83	28 November	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Francos Films, Films E.G.E. and S.N.C., Paris and Rapid Film, Munich
			FOREIGN		
Dirty Mary, Crazy Larry	F 37799	92	26 November	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Academy Pictures Corporation, California
Children Shouldn't Play With Dead Things	F 37800	87	26 November	Nationwide Film Distributors Ltd.	Impact Quadrant, London
Is There Sex After Marriage	F 37803	78	28 November	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Sherpix Incorporated, Arizona
Fear Eats The Soul	F 37805	93	28 November	Cinegate Limited	Filmverlag der Autoren GmbH & Co., K.G., Munich

Amendment to the Register:
The title of the film '99 and 44/100% Dead' (F 37697) registered on 18 September 1974 has been amended to 'Call Harry Crown'.

Energy trends: coal situation shows an improvement

Deep-mined coal production and productivity during October were higher than at any time since the early summer of 1973, according to the November issue of the Department of Energy's statistical bulletin, *Energy Trends*, published on 27 November.

The bulletin points to several indicators of a steadily improving coal situation in recent months:

- overall productivity (OMS) for October up 3 per cent on October 1973;
- overall productivity for October the highest since May 1973*;
- average weekly deep-mined production in October higher than for any month since May 1973*.

Energy savings continue

The trend of reduced energy consumption is continuing. Inland energy consumption during September, calculated on a seasonally-adjusted basis, was about 4 per cent below the September 1973 level.

Because September this year was unusually cold, it is realistic to consider the seasonally adjusted figures which take into account temperature effects. Actual energy consumption during the month was 1 per cent up on the same month last year.

Power station coal stocks steady

In spite of a particularly cold October, coal stocks at power stations during the month increased marginally. This was in contrast to October last year when stocks declined by almost 750,000 tons.

During October, there was a 200,000 tons stock-build of coal at coke ovens while undistributed coal stocks fell by 195,000 tons.

Revival of demand for heating oils

Total inland deliveries of refined products in September were 3 per cent below those of September 1973. This is the nearest approach so far this year to the levels of 1973.

Energy Trends says that the change was almost wholly the result of a return to last year's level of deliveries of oils used for heating purposes. These deliveries have been running about 10 per cent down on 1973, so far this year. The cold September probably encouraged consumers to buy oil for the winter.

Oil stocks in October rose to 26.2 million tons which represents about 85 days' supply at this time of the year.

* Comparative figures not included in the current issue of *Energy Trends* but are available through reference to previous issues of the bulletin and to *Trade and Industry* in which this data used to appear. The relevant time series of statistics is also available in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

New power station increases generating capacity

During September the first 150 MW set at the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's new pumped storage station at Foyers on Loch Ness was commissioned. This will be followed by a further 150 MW set which is being commissioned at present. Foyers is the third pumped storage station to become operational in the UK.

Energy Trends is prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Energy. Copies are available, free, from: Information Division, Department of Energy, Room 1203, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

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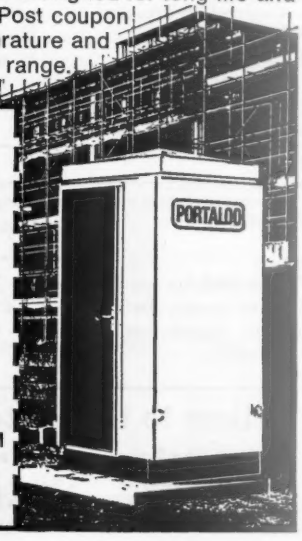

Sales by wholesale textile houses

Sales by wholesale textile houses in September showed an increase of 16 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 9 per cent in July and 13 per cent in August.

The value of stocks at the end of September was 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1 Total sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*−3*	..	..
1967	104	*−5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*−5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1972	121	*5*	..	..
1973	134	*11*	..	..
1972 3rd quarter	123	*7*	154	*4*
4th quarter	149	*6*	169	*12*
1973 1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
2nd quarter	123	*11*	171	*17*
3rd quarter	130	*6*	173	*12*
4th quarter	163	*10*	204	*21*
1974 1st quarter	134	*12*	189	*3*
2nd quarter	131	*7*	202	*18*
3rd quarter	148	*13*	194	*12*
1973 September	159	*3*	173	*12*
October	184	*12*	162	*16*
November	154	*13*	203	*21*
December	151	*4*	204	*21*
1974 January	83	*−4*	179	*11*
February	135	*8*	184	*9*
March	182	*25*	189	*3*
April	139	*5*	180	*11*
May	123	*8*	206	*19*
June	132	*9*	202	*18*
July	117	*9*	205	*19*
August	141	*13*	207	*15*
September	185	*16*	194	*12*

TABLE 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks(‡)
	Sept. 1974	Jan.-Sept. 1974	Sept. 1974
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	7	11	12
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	−9	−9	−15
Women's underwear	25	23	51
Women's hose and children's socks	33	13	−1
Women's millinery	16	6	−4
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	11	6	−17
Children's wear	—	11	—
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	35	16	34
Gloves	77	52	20
Piece-goods and nets	−7	−9	−1
Household textiles	−4	12	33
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	21	10	12
Boots and shoes	1	10	35
Total†	16	10	12

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Notes

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, the Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (tel. 01-580 2902).

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

12 December 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace, (Dept L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow G31 1AW (Tel. 041-554 2447)

Footwear, greatcoats, canvas sheeting, corduroy, denim BD and BS trousers, jackets, blouses, canvas and webbing haversacks, packs and pouches, carpets, rugs, scrap textiles and cordage, blankets, miscellaneous clothing and furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery and glassware, electric motors, rectifiers, welders and generators, industrial electrical, electronic plant, equipment, assemblies and components, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap and materials, batteries, MT spares, tyres, plant and equipment, stop and wrist watches, Reliance, Bosch and Lomb, etc., binoculars (in cases), telescopes, bulk head and wall clocks, hand tools, Hilger and Watts No. 2 Mod ST20B microscope theodolite, charging sets, electric cable, armoured cable, oiling hoses, paints and oils, metal and wood containers, sewing machines, telephone and wireless equipment and components, Thornycroft 10 ton truck 6 × 4, Leyland Hippo 10 ton trucks 6 × 4, Scammell recovery tractors (10 ton 6 × 6), AEC 10 ton 6 × 4 2,500 gallon refueller, AEC 10 ton trick (6 × 4), Coventry Climax fork lift truck (6,000 lbs.), Eagle trailer (5 ton), Bedford RLWS workshop van 4 × 4 (winch), Bedford TK-KFLC 5 ton truck, caravan trailer (articulated), Morris minibuses (9/12 seats), Land Rover SWB utility, Bedford JS 5C3 6 ton tipper, Bedford 30 cwt truck, Land Rover SWB station wagon (Mk 11). Machine tools including Parkinson gear planing machine, David Brown gear hobbing machine, Herbert No. 7 turret lathe, DE pedestal grinders, Harvey Frost Octopus hydraulic tyre changer, Adcock and Shipley milling machine, Carter and Wright key seating milling machine, Churchill universal grinding machine, Waller air compressor 3,000 psi, Harrison 5½ in. lathe, Herbert capstan lathes, Centic plain horizontal pedestal milling machine, Pollard Corona radial drill, Ward No. 7 capstan lathe, Windgrove and Rodger battery rail cars, Petbow ground power unit.

Catalogues for the above sale, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the auctioneer from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports of commodities and, for many of them the most important countries. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has over 11,000 commodity headings); there are 199 specified countries.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classsification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service.

Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	30 May 1974
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	21 Nov. 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	28 Nov. 1974
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	14 Nov. 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	14 Nov. 1974
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	28 Nov. 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	28 Nov. 1974
N. Ireland (M)	24 Oct. 1974
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1974
Energy trends (M)	This week
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	21 Nov. 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	21 Nov. 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	14 Nov. 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	5 Sept. 1974
household consumption (Q)	14 Nov. 1974
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	28 Nov. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	10 Oct. 1974
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	14 Nov. 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	This week
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	21 Nov. 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	21 Nov. 1974
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	10 Oct. 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	13 June 1974
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	7 Nov. 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	28 Nov. 1974
production (M)	28 Nov. 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	28 Nov. 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	28 Nov. 1974
estimated figures (M)	14 Nov. 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 Nov. 1974
Office development permits (Q)	31 Oct. 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	27 June 1974
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	14 Nov. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	26 Sept. 1974
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	21 Nov. 1974
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Regional selective assistance (M)	21 Nov. 1974
Retail prices index (M)	21 Nov. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	This week
provisional figures (M)	14 Nov. 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	21 Nov. 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	27 June 1974
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	21 Nov. 1974
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	This week
retail (M)	21 Nov. 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	21 Nov. 1974
carpet sales (M)	19 Sept. 1974
cotton industry production (M)	14 Nov. 1974
hosiery production (M)	19 Sept. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	31 Oct. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	28 Nov. 1974
wool exports (Q)	26 Sept. 1974
wool output (M)	14 Nov. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	7 Nov. 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	21 Nov. 1974

Department organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	3 Oct. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	7 Nov. 1974
Guide to Departments	This week
Official Receivers' offices	This week
Programme of trade promotions	17 Oct. 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	28 Nov. 1974

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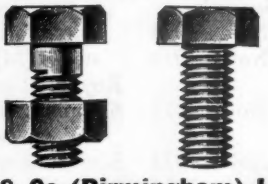

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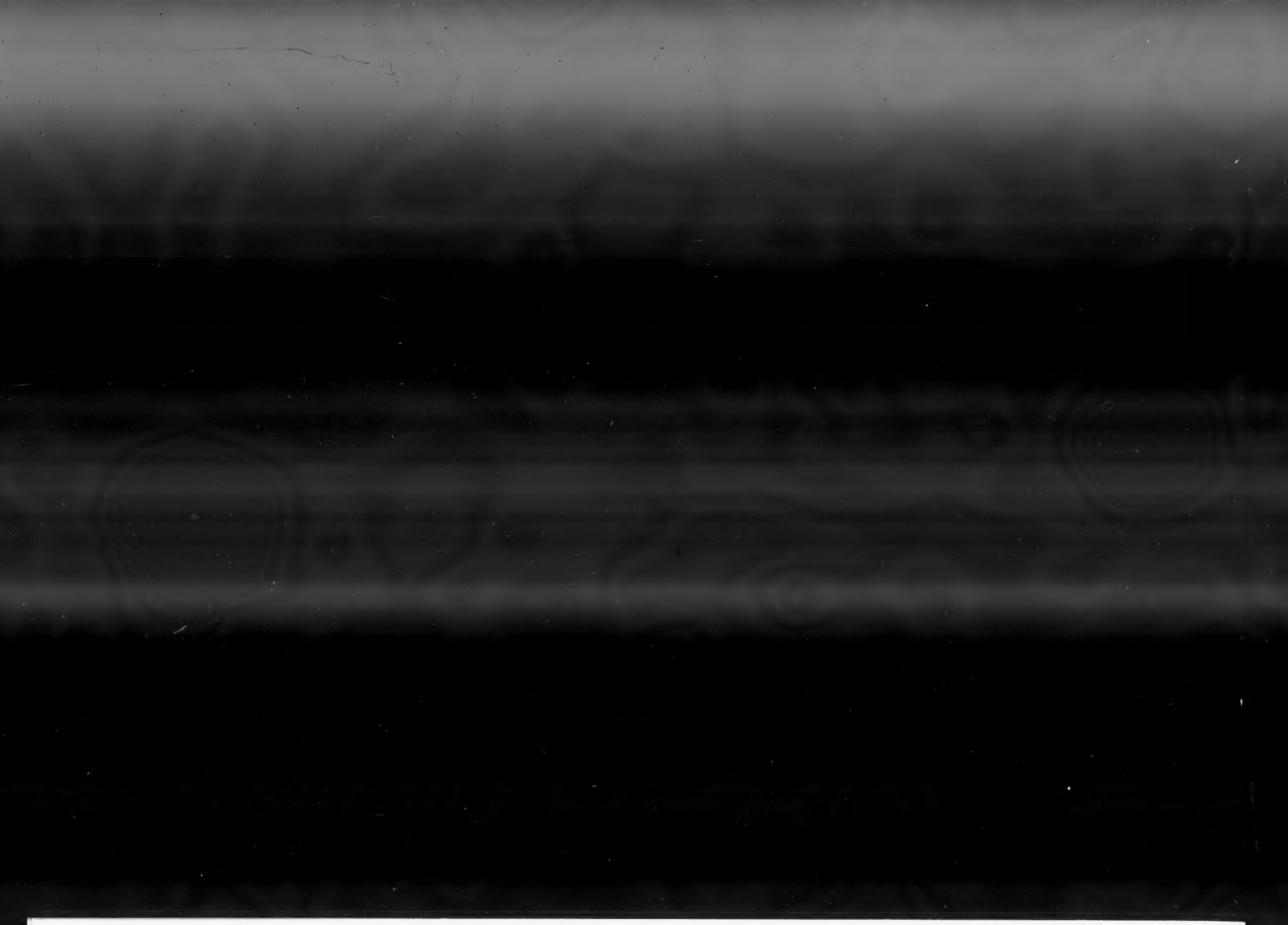
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